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Herald international Cribune.

Senting the state of the state In Cairo, a Chance to Slow the Population Express Train Major Bars the Western Constitution of the Western Constitution of the Consti

By Boyce Rensberger Washington Post Service

glar interaction of the the Birthrates are plummeting in almost evcry country on earth and are expected to continue falling for decades. And yet the number of people in the world is now growing faster than ever and is likely to continue climbing for at least 100 years.

many in track in the re-Those trends may seem contradictory, estin day he was make dis but they are not. In fact, they inspire the two feelings likely to drive the nine-day alt has a spirit for the first three to be described to the first three to be described to the first three three to the first three three to the first three to the first three to the first three three to the first three th United Nations world population and development conference, which opens Monday in Cairo,

First, there is confidence that human numbers are well on the way to leveling off

these efforts are not redoubled, world population will reach a plateau later rather than sooner, and at a much higher total.

human suffering and environmental degradation may become catastrophic in larger parts of the world than would otherwise

preparatory meetings could have a dra-

But if the Cairo plan is carried out, there may be only 7.8 billion human beings by

Pakistani woman who is executive director of the UN Population Fund and secretarygeneral of the Cairo meeting. "is about choices and responsibilities — for the individual, the community, the nation and the world. Its aim is to widen our freedom of choice - choice in the matter of family size, choice in population policy and pro-

Prominent in the plan is a call to improve health, education and economic opportunity for girls and women, who as a group suffer much more than men from

major UN-sponsored world population form by delegations from about 170 coun- conferences, which have come to be held

> undersecretary of state for global affairs See ISSUES, Page 4

IRA Talks Until Truce Is Permanent

Adams Decries Stand; Car Bomb Explodes at Sinn Fein Belfast Office

LONDON — The government reiterated Sunday that it would not talk to the Irish Republican Army until it was convinced that the guerrilla group's cease-fire in Northern Ireland was permanent.

But Gerry Adams, leader of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, accused London of playing "word games" and said the time for negotiations was now.

In Belfast, a car bomb exploded Sunday evening outside the offices of Sinn Fein. A police spokesman said no injuries had been reported, but ambulances were at the scene. It was the first bomb attack since the IRA announced its cease-fire on Wednesday.

Prime Minister John Major, treading a cautious path toward peace, said earlier of the IRA truce: "I am not sure it is quite sufficient yet." adding: "We need just a

Mr. Major, who wants the IRA to declare that the cease-fire is permanent, also joined Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland in urging Protestant extremists on the other side of the sectarian divide to follow the IRA's example and lay down

Mr. Adams, speaking to BBC Television, said: "I would appeal to John Major to seize this moment, to seize this opportunity. Why can't talks begin now?

But Mr. Major, speaking on the same program, said such a meeting was not imminent.

"We would like to be absolutely, copper-bottomed certain that this end to violence is for good," he said.

Mr. Adams also called on loyalist militias to stop "killing Catholics" and on British troops to withdraw from "our streets." In his first major speech since the cease-fire took effect, he told 3,000 supporters outside the Sinn Fein headquarters in Belfast: "We must keep moving for-

ward."
"We don't want concessions from the British government," he said to a cheering crowd. "It is not a concession to be treated like an Irish person in our own country. That is our right.

"Let's give them a wee bit of time, but not too long, to get their troops off our streets," he said. "And if they won't demilitarize, well then, we'll demilitarize for them, coolly and calmly."
Sinn Fein activists used a bulldozer Sun-

day to smash down blockades at two closed border roads between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic in a symbolic "reopening" of the frontier. British securi-

See ULSTER, Page 4

Russians Agree With Chinese to

By Michael Specter New York Times Service

End Tensions

MOSCOW - Formally ending an era of tension between two of the world's most powerful countries, Russia and China have agreed not to aim nuclear missiles at each other, never to use force against each other, and to sharply limit the number of

troops stationed along their border. The declaration was signed at the end of talks at the Kremlin between President Jiang Zemin of China and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia. The two men also agreed to work harder on developing eco-

The Russia-China relationship has been rocky and traumatic. In the early 1950s their leaders dreamed of fashioning a world of communism. Only 40 years ago, Mr. Jiang trained as an engineer in Mos-

cow at the giant Zil automotive factory. But by the late 1950s, the two Communist giants had entered into such a fierce and dogmatic battle for supremacy that they became bitter enemies. The bloody clashes along their border in the 1960s led many to believe that if there was another

world war, it would begin there. "The signing of these agreements are achievements of historic scope," Mr. Yelt-

See PACT, Page 4

the to do so the line of the first of the control o the what has been a because a because of the same of t Delegates country to come to the tables of tables Scramble to Reci m ag the Manager Trade **End Divisions** du Danielle College On Key Issues

voys privately circulated proposals aimed at defusing Vatican and Islamic objections to the draft plan slated for adoption at the nine-day meeting.

These issues, while constituting less than 10 percent of the UN draft, have emerged

In Rome, Pope John Paul II sounded one last alarm about the "dangerous short-cut" of concentrating all efforts on reduc-

"I salute the Cairo conference as a historic occasion to orient international politics and economy toward the attainment of such an urgent worldwide objective," the Pope said, defining the meeting's supreme goal as that of closing up the "scandalous"

The outstanding questions are impor-tant, but they should not be allowed to overshadow the great progress we have made," said Nafis Sadik, executive directhe UN Population Fund and secre-

over, I hope the program of action will be

Even before the formal kickoff addresses Monday by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Vice President Al Gore and other dignitaries, UN officials were hailing the conference as a success. So far, 174 member countries and six nonmembers have sent delegations to the meeting, with only six — Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Sudan, Monaco, Liechtenstein and Iraq - staying away.

Security for the meeting was extreme,

the summer by the European Union, participants said. U.S. officials expressed optimism that the EU proposal would emerge as the vehicle for breaking the logiam over

See CAIRO, Page 4

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

in the immigration talks with the United

States says the Clinton administration's

offer to grant entry rights to at least 20,000

Cubans a year is inadequate. He suggested

that this amount would be too small to

stop Cubans from setting out in rafts for

Ricardo Alarcón, the negotiator, said in

an interview that his government would

like the United States to admit for a specific time, perhaps a year, all Cubans who have expressed interest in moving to the

One way to measure this, he said, was the number of Cubans — 134,000 — who

applied for travel visas to the United States

United States.

First year.

NEW YORK - Cuba's chief negotiator

CAIRO- As thousands of delegates gathered here for Monday's opening of the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, U.S. and European en-

The proposals center on controversial language in the draft dealing with defini-tions of "reproductive rights" and the family, sex education and family-planning serrices for teenagers, and abortion.

as the major stumbling block to consensus at the meeting, which is aimed at forging a strategy for stabilizing human numbers at an environmentally sustainable level.

gap between rich and poor nations.

tary-general of the conference. "Thanks to the experience of the past, we have a very specific, very candid draft document. By the time this conference is

part of the future."

with police and paramilitary forces satu-rating Cairo's traffic-choked downtown, ringing major hotels and sealing off the area around the gigantic Chinese-built conference center. Islamic militants have threatened to attack foreigners attending what they have termed the "licentious con-

In private meetings this weekend, U.S. officials urged nonaligned nations to accept compromise language drafted over the draft because it enjoys support from a broad spectrum of countries, ranging from

At the same time, there is fear that if

If such action is not taken, experts say,

Many population specialists say the wide-ranging plan of action developed in

in the foreseeable future, largely as a result of previous efforts.

If nothing more is done, the world's population of 5.6 billion could rise to between 10 billion and 12.5 billion by the year 2050, according to UN projections.

"This conference," said Nafis Sadik, a

The draft plan of action, details of which remain to be debated and adopted in some all but also to take measures to reduce illness and poverty, improve educational opportunity and work toward environ-mentally sustainable economic develop-

frequent pregnancy.

The Cairo meeting is the third of the

tries, calls on governments not just to every 10 years. But it is the first in which make family planning services available to virtually all the delegations, from rich virtually all the delegations, from rich countries and poor, have agreed on a plan of action. Only the Vatican, which has observer status because it is an independent state, and a handful of countries have dissented. "We're moving," said Timothy E. Wirth,



COMING SOON — A billboard on a central Zagreb street proclaims the visit to the Croatian capital of Pope John Paul II, scheduled for later this week.

Chaos in Somalia Overwhelms Efforts to Build a Nation-State

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Past Service MOGADISHU, Somalia - The three metal coffins, draped with the flags of India and the United Nations, were laid on the airport tarmac by stiff-legged pallbearers marching to mournful bagpipes. Inside were the remains of three Indian officers, blown apart by a grenade in Baidoa - the latest victims in the costliest, bloodiest and so far most futile United Nations exercise

in global peacekeeping.

As the Indian anthem played and the coffins were readied for the flight, the three slain officers, all doctors, were post-humously awarded the UN service medal. According to the brief eulogy, the medals were given in the knowledge that the slain peacekeepers "helped in bringing stability and a sense of hope to Somalia."

It is difficult to see how. After the deaths of more than 100 UN peacekeepers here — including 36 Americans — Somalia is as unstable and devoid of hope today as at any time since it collapsed into anarchy in January 1991.

Clan-based factions are rearming, kidnap-ping of foreigners is again commonplace. and peacekeepers are dying in record num-bers. Just 10 days before the latest attack, seven Indian soldiers were killed in an

Somalia is no closer to forming a national government today than it was before the 1992 U.S.-led military intervention, before the elaborate UN attempts at nationbuilding, before marathon rounds of peace talks bogged down in ancient animosities. Billions of dollars have been spent much of it by American taxpayers, who foot 30.4 percent of the UN peacekeeping - but Somalia is still so dangerous that the United States is closing its embas-sy this month and advising U.S. citizens to

After more than a year and a half of trying to end famine and chaos through peace conferences, local councils and diplomatic pressure, many foreigners here have reached the conclusion that Somalia

See SOMALIA, Page 5

Havana Wants U.S. to Accept All Comers

many people would defuse the pent-up pressures for illegal immigration by boat

During the first two rounds on Thursday and Friday, the administration presented an offer that would greatly expand the number of Cubans granted entry rights each year - to at least 20,000 - if President Fidel Castro promised to halt the flood of boat people.

Over the last 12 months, the United States granted visas to 2,700 Cubans, causing Havana to complain that this was far below the ceiling of 27,845 visas allowed under U.S. law.

[Cuba was expected to respond formally to the U.S. proposal on Sunday as the third round of negotiations began in New York, Reuters reported.) [In an interview with CNN, Mr. Alarcon

said he thought that "there is still a pretty long road to go before we can finalize a specific agreement.] In an interview Saturday at the Cuban mission to the United Nations. Mr. Alarcon acknowledged that he had not put forward a definite number of how many

Cubans Havana wants the United States to allow in each year. Mr. Alarcon declined to predict when the talks would end, reiterating that they should address Washington's three-decade-old embargo against Cuba. "I cannot be optimistic," he said. "To

find a real solution you have to deal with the causes of the emigration and that remains the economic embargo. The other side has refused to talk about the embar-

Nonetheless, Mr. Alarcón, who is president of Cuba's National Assembly, did not rule out an agreement that did not address "I'd be prepared to accept something on

immigration matters even if the economic

See CUBA, Page 4

Kiesk

Israel Holds Officer in Arms Inquiry

alleged to have tried to procure weapons for Jewish extremists in the West Bank to attack Arabs, Israeli radio reports said

The officer, Lieutenant Oren Edri, 22, of Kiryat Arba, was detained Friday for questioning by secret service interroga-tors, the radios said. He was brought before a judge in Haifa on Sunday so

JERUSALEM (AP) — The police that his detention could be extended. The judge forbade the publishing of further details of the case.

Lieutenant Edri's father, Yitzhak, told Israeli radio that his son had been arrested while seeking permission to leave the country for a vacation.

Page 4.

Page 4

Book Review

HIGH-FLYING SEAHAWKS - Seattle's defense, mobbing the Wash-

ington Redskins' Reggie Brooks as Seattle won, 28-7, during the first weekend of regular season action in the National Football League. Page 19.

In Russia's North, a Hard Life Even Without the Gulag

By Margaret Shapiro

SOLOVETSKÝ ISLAND, Russia — In the huge expanse of Russia, few places seem as remote as this windblown northern island in the White Sea, where the Gulf Stream ends and children wear wool hats

all year round. Yet, for centuries people have come here: medieval monks, who sought isolation and eventually built a walled, fairytale monastery; Bolshevik commissars. who made the island a prototype for all the brutal prison camps to come: the Soviet

Navy, which manned a vigilant outpost against the West; and now businessmen, who have filled the island's small grocery with jars of spaghetti sauce and Snickers

Uniting them all have been the unimaginable difficulty of life near the Arctic Circle and a seemingly irrational determination to live here nonetheless.

This is an island, after all, with two seasons: winter (11 months) and mosquito (30 varieties). In the few weeks of relative

grade), the hardy residents of Solovetsky Island ceaselessly chop firewood for the coming winter. In December and January, the sun never rises; in July, it never sets.

"For many people this is a very hard life," acknowledged Mikhail Verwald, a shaggy-haired guide for the local historical museum, who left Moscow four years ago for the peace and isolation of Solovki, as the island is known. "I like it here."

The village that has sprouted here is a threadbare specimen, above which towers the still impressive though crumbling monwarmth, when the thermometer climbs into the low 50s Fahrenheit (10-12 centi- astery. Most of Solovki's 1,300 residents

live in wooden houses or converted prisoncamp barracks. The few streets in its center are not paved, and the ones in the outskirts are so dusty and rock-strewn that a ride over them on the island's rickety bus is a bone-jolting affair.

People have been living here since the 15th century, when two solitude-seeking monks sailed across the frigid White Sea and found exactly what they sought.

Soon it also became a place of political exile for those who displeased the czars.

See CHILL, Page 4

According to Mr. Alarcón, letting in so **Newsstand Prices** Andorra 9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr

Q & A: Two Worlds Collide Over U.S. Abortion Issue Trying to End 'Horrible Holocaust' **Keeping the Procedure Available**

Kate Michelman is president various religions since the be-ronism. Do I think it's a set of the National Abortion and ginning of time. There is no isolated incidents? No. The of the National Abortion and ginning of time. There is no Reproductive Rights Action one answer. It is a religious League, or NARAL, which and moral issue. NARAL does not have a position on when seeks to keep abortion legally available. She spoke to Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune before an international conference population begins this week in Cairo.

Q. Why does your organization exist?

A. It was founded in 1969 for the purpose of the repeal of the anti-abortion laws that were denying women access to safe, legal abortions and that were causing the deaths of women in back alleys.

In January, we expanded our mission to include work on policies that affect the full range of reproductive health issues, because we believe that reproductive health is primary health care for women and that abortion is only one of the many reproductive health services that women need and want. Our goal as a nation should be to make abortion less necessary, not more dan-nancy with the need and right gerous or difficult. We feel of the state to protect potential strongly that our responsibil- life in the later stages of pregity is not only to ensure access nancy. In the first trimester, to abortion for all women, re- women are free to make decigardless of their income, their sions without state interferage or their residence, but to ence. In the later stages, Roe ensure that preventive reproversus Wade does not allow ductive health services are pri- abortion except when a wom-mary. This includes family an's life or health is endanplanning, birth control, prenatal care and sex education. rence after 23 weeks of Fewer pregnancies is the solution to fewer abortions.

provide some solutions to this Wade works very well. controversy around abortion, to advance an alternative misto advance an alternative mission to those who would take of the abortion pill RU-486 in away a woman's right to the United States? choose, who want to impose their moral and religious be-

When does life begin? A. We believe that the ques- recent killings of abortion doction of when life begins is a tors in Florida? very complicated question, one that has been discussed by and it constitutes domestic ter-

Q. Are you comfortable with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision under Roe versus Wade, which declared abortion legal but set certain limi-

A. Roe versus Wade was a very careful balancing of the needs and rights of women to be able to make decisions free-

'We believe the auestion of when life begins is very complicated. There is no one

ly in the early stages of pregof the state to protect potential gered. It is a very rare occurpregnancy for a woman to have an abortion in this coun-We have a responsibility to try. By and large, Roe versus

A. Absolutely.

A. It's a horrific occurrence.

DUTY FREE ADVISORY

killings and the murders are a product of a climate of hostility and terror and violence that has been at work for a decade or more where the anti-choice movement and its leaders have advanced rhetoric, such as calling doctors baby-killers. creating a climate of absolute intolerance.

Q. Do you see your opponents as having an underlying goal, such as anti-feminism or anti-secularism?

A. Many in the anti-choice movement really do fundamentally disagree about when life begins. Having said that, I also believe that underneath a lot of the anti-choice activity. there is a view of women that is hostile and refuses to accept that women, in order to have self-determination and dignity, absolutely must have control over their reproductive capacities. I do think there is some strain of anti-womanness. I don't think you can respect women wholly and deny them access to reproductive health and deny them the right to make reproductive choices. This isn't everyone in the anti-choice movement; it's

Q. What is the outlook for NARAL's success?

underneath.

A. The most important goal is a resolution of this issue of who should decide about pregnancy, abortion and matters related to childbirth. I think the woman should decide. Another important goal is to make abortion less necessary. I think the outlook is a little bleak at the moment because you've got a lot of terror and violence, and I think that's going to continue. Long term, the American public is with us on the fact that the woman should Q. What is your view of the make the decision and that the effort should be aimed at preventing pregnancy. I think the

The Reverend Flip Benham, a Methodist minister, is national director of Operation Rescue, living human being at concepwhose members oppose abortion by picketing outside clinics at

which abortions are performed.

He spoke with Paul F. Horvitz

of the International Herald Tri-

Q. Why does Operation

A. Simply because abortion

is murder. If we are going to

say that it is murder with our

mouths, we need to act like it

with our lives. In the church of

Jesus Christ, we are simply

called to do exactly what Jesus

did. He came to rescue us by

laying his life down for us. So

Operation Rescue is actually a

living parable of God's love

for these little baby boys and

girls, as folks from all across the nation, cutting across all

denominations, including Or-

thodox Jews, lay their lives

down at abortion-mill doors

and interpose on behalf of the

in big pictures so that our na-

tion will begin to understand

the horrible holocaust, the kill-

ing of over 32 million precious

little baby boys and girls wait-

ing to be born, and we must do

at their lowest level since 1979.

There are fewer abortionists

now willing to ply their evil

trade and there are fewer abor-

We know this: The presi-

dent isn't going to change this problem, the Supreme Court

isn't going to change this prob-

lem, nor is Congress going to

legislate out abortion. It is up

to the church of the living God

to interpose and stand in the

gap on behalf of these chil-

Q. When does life begin?

chromosomal pairs are there.

The color of his or her eyes, the

A. At conception, all of the

Finally, now, abortions are

something about it.

Right now God is speaking

Rescue exist?

children.

When Jesus came to this Earth, when did the word of sacrifice. God become flesh? Of course, that was instantly at conception. When the Holy Spirit came upon Mary, all of the chromosomal pairs were there.

women who argue that they have a right to control their A. We agree with the right of mother over her own body.

'Women are not barnyard animals. Women actually can say no, and men actually can be responsible.'

Does that mean that a woman has a right to sell her body into prostitution? Does she have a right to do drugs with her own

What we begin to under-stand in the Christian tradition is that it's not a matter of my body, my rights, my choice, my thing. It's a matter of it is not my body. I was bought with a price, and I am to lay my life down for others. It is my body, and I have a responsibility before my brothers and sisters to fulfill the purpose for which God made me.

Women don't have a constitutional right to kill little chilright to choose before they get in bed. Women are not barnyard animals. Women actually can say no, and men actually can be responsible.

The crime in abortion is color of her hair, the kind of this: People say, "It's my Until the Lord takes us home.

personality, how tall he or she body, and because I'm bigger will be, are already deter- and stronger, I can kill the mined. So what we have is a voiceless, choiceless, defenseless one in my womb because that's going to be an inconvenience to me." That is child

> Q. What is your group's strategy for advancing your

A. Since 1988, in the over 75,000 arrests that have taken Q. How do you respond to place at Operation Rescue events, there has not been one convicted act of violence. We believe that as we lay our lives down, in defense of these children, and give moms an in-formed choice, that they'll begin to choose life. And once the heart of a mother is changed, the heart of a church is changed. And once the heart of a church is changed, the heart of the nation can be changed. When the heart of this nation is changed, our laws will begin to reflect that change.

> worthwhile tool? A. Christians are called to be biblically obedient, not civilly disobedient. If there is a ld drowning in a swimming pool and around the pool is a fence and on the fence is a notrespassing sign, and you are standing on the other side of that fence, you are responsible to break a lesser law and save

Q. Is civil disobedience a

the life of a child. Q. Do your opponents have some underlying goal or do they simply disagree with you

about when life begins? A. What you find out is that there are two world views. What you have is just a profound disagreement with God's design

Q. What is the outlook for dren simply because they are in their womb. They do have a A. We have absolutely no idea, because the battle has been going on since the Gar-den of Eden, the battle between two seeds: the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman. How long the battle?

radio, "and there can be abso-

lutely no doubt that this was the

ment by Mr. Gorbachev to a

German magazine that the two

men had not discussed the

property issue during a meeting

But Mr. Kohl said the Soviet

property condition had already

been set in preliminary talks by

the German and Soviet foreign

ministers and their delegations.

(8.2 million acres) of land, were

taken by Soviet administrators

and given to peasants and col-

About 3.3 million hectares

in the Caucasus in 1990.

opinion of the Soviet Union

WORLD BRIEFS

Stasi Chief's Trial to Get Under Way

FRANKFURT (AP) - Erich Micike, chief of the former East German secret police, or Stasi, is the last of East Germany's top Communist officials to face trial for the shooting deaths of East Germans who tried to flee to the West during the Cold War.

The 86-year-old defendant, who was dropped from an earlier

trial on the same charges for health reasons, faces six counts of manslaughter Monday in the Berlin state court. Although prosecutors say more than 300 people were victims of the East German leaders' shoot-to-kill orders while trying to escape, the indictment was trimmed to speed up the trial.

Once the second most powerful official in East Germany, Mr. Mielke is already serving a six-year term for murdering two policemen in Berlin in 1931. He was convicted in that case on Oct. 26, 1993.

Carlos to Seek Dropping of Charges

PARIS (AFP) - Carlos's lawyers have said they will call for all charges against him to be dropped when the terrorist goes before court authorities Monday.

Mourad Oussedik, representing Carlos along with Jacques Verges, said the two lawyers had also filed a suit for "kidnapping." "false imprisonment" and "denial of of individual liberties" on behalf of their client. The suit, filed Friday, cited the manner of his arrest in Sudan and his transfer to France, Mr. Oussedik said.

Carlos was arrested by the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum on Aug. 13 and handed over to the French police, who flew him to Paris. He is to appear Monday before an examining magistrate, Judge Jean-Louis Bruguière.

Italy Rejects Speedup on EU Policy

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — The Italian government has rejected German suggestions for a "hard core" of five European states to move faster toward political and monetary integration,

the Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung reported.
"If this project represents the official position of the German governments, it would be unacceptable," said Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, the paper reported. Prime Minister Silvio Berluscomi said he was "surprised" at the proposal, which he claimed was in breach of the "spirit of the Maastricht Treaty." Last week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party published its agenda for constitutional reform of the European Union, including limiting the veto rights of certain individ-ual states on EU law.

Chirac Indicates He'll Be a Candidate

BORDEAUX (Reuters) — Jacques Chirac has taken a step toward running for the French presidency in 1995 despite criticism the race was starting too early.

Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris and a former prime minister who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), said in a speech Saturday that he was ready to use his "passion" in what he called the coming "grand national debate."

Many of his audience in Bordeaux, from the youth section of

the party, took it as an implicit promise to run in the election next May. Industry Minister Gérard Longuet had noted that Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, also of the Rally for the Republic and likely to be the main conservative rival to Mr. Chirac for the presidency, had asked ministers not to discuss the election until

France Holds 11 Muslims as Suspects

PARIS (AFP) - Eleven Islamic fundamentalists were in custody in France on Sunday, suspected of supporting armed extremist organizations, notably in Algeria, judicial sources said.

Bostonkowski a Court

Will reading

French police have questioned about 30 people in four days in an attempt to break up fundamentalist networks thought to be supporting armed extremist movements. Judge Jean-Louis Bru-guière must decide Monday whether to charge the 11 suspects. The nationwide sweep was begun shortly after 20 alleged supporters of Algeria's outlawed Islamic Salvation Front were deported from France to Burkina Faso on Wednesday.

2 Killed in Rocket Attacks on Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Two people were killed and 23 wounded in overnight rocket attacks on Kabul, govern-ment-controlled Kabul radio said on Sunday.

The broadcast, monitored in Islamabad, said forces loyal to Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and his ally, a northern Kabul.

Both sides claimed they had inflicted heavy losses in more fighting in Logar Province, about 60 kilometers (37 miles) south of Kabul. No independent account of the clashes was available.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A Big-Time Vacation Season in U.S.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Spurred by low air fares, economic confidence and the unshakable lure of the road, Americans are confidence and the unshakable lure of the road, Americans are traveling this summer as never before. Preliminary figures strongly suggest that the number of summer vacationers will set a record. Even the long-beset airline industry, spurred by a record 89 million passengers in June and July, is headed toward its busiest year ever. And the nation's hotels and motels are reporting their highest occupancy rates since at least the early 1980s.

"For the first time in a long time, you didn't hear that big, loud, snap of pocketbooks and wallets being slammed shut," said Jerry Cheske, a spokesman for the Automobile Association of America.

"This summer nearly were spending again."

"This summer people were spending again."

The first visitors to Japan's new Kansai International Airport in Osaka were surprised by the spectacular terminal building, colorful opening events and, most of all, the high taxes and prices to use its facilities. The passenger tax at the airport, which opened for business on Sunday, is 2,600 yen (\$26). (Reuters)

Lured by higher tax-free salaries, 28 pilots have quit India's state-run airline, Air-India, to join private air taxi firms in a move that could force the domestic carrier to curtail its flights. (AP)

Sabena Belgian World Airlines reported that over the weekend it made the first commercial flight to the Rwandan capital, Kigali, since the death of the president in April, which was followed by a catastrophic civil war.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bermuda, Canada, Luxembourg, Puerto Rico, United States TUESDAY: Israel, Pakistan, Swaziland.

WEDNESDAY: Brazil, Israel, Mozambique.

THURSDAY: Afghanistan, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Rwanda FRIDAY: Tajikistan. SATURDAY: Belize, Mauritius.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Renders.

US\$15,000,000

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$ 15 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. exclusively to passengers traveiling or transiting through

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The way the world's going

After 12 Years, Socialist Ex-Leader Assails His Successor Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches Social Democrats hoping to end "We've looked at the records," Mr. Kohl told German DORTMUND, Germany — 12 years in the opposition.

(AFP, Reuters)

Mr. Gorbachev has caused

approval to reunification in

1990 only after Bonn accepted

the postwar land seizures.

Schmidt Takes a Shot at Kohl

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, entering the political fray for the first time since he Kohl Disputes Gorbachev was defeated in 1982, opened Mr. Kohl said Sunday that and of the Soviet leadership. the Social Democrat Party's the Soviet Union had made ac- Mr. Kohl confirmed a stateelection campaign Sunday with ceptance of Communist land a bitter attack on Chancellor seizures a condition for Ger-Helmut Kohl's policies. man reunification, contradict-

The 75-year-old Mr. ing remarks by the former Sovi-Schmidt, highly respected but et leader, Mikhail S. only a marginal figure in the Gorbachev, Reuters reported party since his defeat, is putting from Bonn. his weight behind the bid of the Mr. Gord Social Democrat leader, Rudolf confusion in Germany - and Scharping, to defeat Mr. Kohl. revived the hopes of former

"The man has become unsure owners of confiscated land of himself," Mr. Schmidt told by denying that Moscow gave more than 40,000 cheering supporters at the Westphalia soccer stadium here in the industrial Ruhr Valley at the opening of the center-left party's election mpaign.
"At the start of the summer Swedish Poll Shows Socialists

be only wanted to be chancellor for another two years, now it's four." He added: "His goal is Slipping in Election Challenge. simply to keep power for himself. No less than power and not

clearly visible," Mr. Schmidt sweden's center-right govern-ment, are slipping in popularity man unification. On the other elections, according to a poll hand, the economic crisis of unification, record unemployment, record bankruptcies, the two-fold record of the highest have assumed that the Social

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STOCKHOLM — The So-"Helmut Kohl's deeds are Sweden's center-right governcial Democrats, seeking to oust elections, according to a poll released Sunday. For weeks, many Swedes

state debt and the highest tax Democrats would get enough burden, record crime."

Democrats would get enough votes to let the party leader, Ingvar Carlsson, form a major-

The poil published Sunday by the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said the Social Dem-ocrats' strength had slipped 3.2 percentage points to 47.4 percent of likely voters. That still puts them ahead of the other parties in the race for the Sept. 18 elections, but would force

Mr. Carlsson is seeking to

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Prime Minister Carl Bildt's conservatives to bring the Social Democrats back to power for the first time since 1991. Many voters are furious at Mr. Bildt for making cuts in

Sweden's welfare programs. The poll, conducted by the private research institute SIFO. showed the four parties in Mr. Bildt's government did not benefit from Social Democratic vote losses. Instead, the small Greens environmentalist party

and the formerly Communist

Left Party appear to stand a

good chance of rallying and gain mandates in the 351-seat Such a scenario, indicating Sweden would not get a majority government, could cause further repercussions in the financial markets, economists warned. Sweden is grappling with a huge national debt and growing distrust among inter-national investors.

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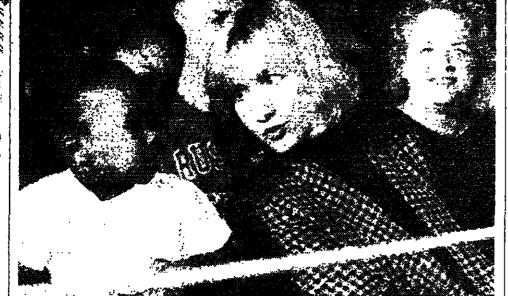
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THE EARS HAVE IT - Hillary Rodham Clinton seeking the attention of Christine Hayes Grillo on Martha's Vineyard before the beginning of a presidential speech.

Clinton Hits 40%, a Poll Low

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton's approval rating with Americans has fallen to 40 percent, the lowest for him and for any president at this point in his term in four decades, according to a Time Magazine-CNN poll

His disapproval rating rose to 52 percent in the poll, the highest of his presidency. The remaining 8 percent had no opinion.

The poll of 800 American adults was taken between Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and had a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percent. It was taken while Mr. Clinton was on vacation in Massachusetts and just after he had scored a major legislative victory with Congress's approval of his anti-crime bill.

The poll's highest approval rating for Mr. Clinton since he became president 20 months ago was 54 percent this January. His previous low point was a 50 percent disapproval rating in June 1993.

Ball's in Rostenkowski's Court

WASHINGTON - The Justice Department has rejected Representative Dan Rostenkowski's claim that federal corruption charges against him were unconstitutional and should be dismissed. Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat

and one of the most powerful members of Congress, asked District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson last month to dismiss the May 31 indictment, arguing it violated the constitutional separation of powers giving Congress power to make and enforce its own

But federal prosecutors said that the 17count indictment against Mr. Rostenkowski was proper. The question, they about constitutional principle but whether Mr. Rostenkowski stole money, a question

By Anne Swardson

Washington Post Service

court has applied the human

rights provisions of the Canadi-

an Constitution to an accused

American drug trafficker, rul-

ing that he should not be extra-

dited because of the stiff sen-

The case, believed to be the

first of its kind, has raised fears

that a wave of U.S. fugitives will

flood Canada. Normally, those

who escape to Canada are re-

turned to U.S. authorities. In a

few cases in recent years, Cana-

dian courts have declined to im-

mediately extradite accused

death penalty, a sentence Cana-

da abolished 18 years ago. All

But this case raises judicial

eventually were extradited.

tence he would face.

MONTREAL - A Quebec

not of separation of powers but of "common

The prosecutors cited Supreme Court cases backing up their argument and challenged

Mr. Rostenkowski to reply.

Mr. Rostenkowski, 66, has denied all charges and is running for re-election in No-

Help for U.S. Voters Abroad

WASHINGTON - Free courier service will help Americans abroad cast absentee election ballots in November. The service will be operated by DHL Worldwide Express, which has 1,500 offices throughout the world, and the Federated League of Americans Around the Globe, or FLAAG.

An estimated 3 million civilian Americans who are potential voters will be outside the United States on Nov. 8, Election Day. To vote, they have to be officially registered in their home districts and return their absentee ballots back to those districts in time.

Voters were asked to bring Federal Post Card Application forms to the nearest DHL office before Sept. 16. DHL will accept completed ballots until Nov. I. It said it would carry the completed ballots to the United States and deposit them with the U.S. Postal Service for forwarding.

FLAAG said thousands of voters took advantage of a similar offer in 1992, when it was first made.

Quote/Unquote

Quebec Court Rejects U.S. Extradition Bid

concerns about stiff minimum sentences south of the border pended until the high court con-

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, arguing that Mr. Clinton had tried to do too much too quickly on health care. "You can't do massive changes like that in one and a half years. It took four and a half years to m, six years to pass the crime bill: eight years to pass banking reforms and four years to pass a clean-water bill."

siders the case and issues a rul-

"Is this country to become a

haven for fugitives from justice

in the United States?" asked the

Montreal Gazette in an editori-

ing, which could take a year.

Democrats on Defensive as Fall Races Heat Up

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - At the traditional opening of the fall election campaigns over America's Labor Day weekend, politicians of both major parties agree that the prospects for Democrats at all levels are bleak.

The Democrats held high hopes earlier this year that they could boast to the voters of a major overhaul in the health care system and maybe even the welfare they would be able to point to an economy on the mend.

But two months before election day, health care is stuck in congressional gridlock, welfare restructuring is still a dream and voters are in no mood to give Democrats more than grudging credit for the stronger economy.

That has left Democratic incumbents clinging to the passage of a crime bill as their only evidence of late that a Democratic majority in Congress can accomplish something of lasting significance. As a result, they can do little but portray the Republicans as obstructionists.

The Republicans, who would have had an upper hand anyway because the president's party usually suffers in a midterm election, now see the Democratic problems as their best opportunity in decades to make gains.

The stakes are high. Although no leading analysts have predicted that the Republicans will gain the 7 seats necessary to win back the Senate or the 40 seats needed to take control of the House after four decades of Democratic control, they acknowledge that shifts of such magnitude are not inconceivable.

Even if the Democrats retain control of both houses, heavy Democratic losses would dramatically affect President Bill Clinton's ability to govern in the second system. At the very least, they thought, half of his term. Despite the Democratic majorities he enjoyed in the first half, he has been unable to win backing for his centerpiece health care plan and barely marshaled enough votes to win passage of his crime and budget proposals.

> Republicans also have high hopes in the races for governor, where the Democrats, who hold 21 of the 36 seats at stake, are again on the defensive.

Things are so unsettled that Democratic stalwarts like Governor Mario Cuomo of New York; Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the House speaker; and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts face the toughest races of their careers.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio said that at a recent private luncheon many of his Democratic colleagues were in such de-spair — some fretted that they would in

down in the dumps, then I think some of the doom and gloom may become selffulfilling - that's what I commented on." said Mr. Glenn, who is not up for re-election this year.

Beyond the many crucial races that could go either way, the Nov. 8 election promises answers to other important po-

litical questions: Just how powerful have religious conservatives become at the ballot box?

Will the voters who chose Ross Perot in 1992 side with one party or another this time? Will they affect the outcome

dates for governor who are waging vigorous races in at least five states change the outcome, or even win? Will the election produce a leading contender for the 1996 Republican pres-

idential nomination, perhaps Governor Pete Wilson of California or Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts? Some races are bound to draw atten-

campaigning as particularly spirited Will Senator Charles S. Robb of Vir-

fact lose control of the Senate — that he wound up scolding them.

"When everybody gets their moods so "When everybody gets their moods so "Oliver L. North, and an independent bid by his longtime rival, for-

mer Governor L. Douglas Wilder?
Will the sons of former President George Bush win races for governor in Texas and Florida?

Will Kathleen Brown, a Democrat, unseat Mr. Wilson in California and follow her father and brother to the statehouse?

The unsettled political environment has already affected the intensity with which campaigns are being waged. Candidates are putting television

commercials on the air earlier than in past years, and they are stockpiling Will any of the independent candimore money.

House and Senate candidates had raised \$388 million by the end of June, compared with \$369 million at the corresponding point in 1990, according to the Federal Election Commission.

"The difference between this year and two years ago is like day and night," said Representative Jon L. Kyl, an Arizona Republican who is running for the Sention during the final nine-week sprint of

"The malaise in the Republican Party two years ago was palpable," he said. "The encouragement this year, by conginia, a Democrat whose first term was trast, is equally palpable."

U.S. Readies Invasion, Surer Than Ever That Haiti Junta Won't Quit

By Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - As the United States moves down its checklist of military and diplomatic preparations for a possible invasion of Haiti, senior Clinton administration officials have concluded that the Haitian junta will not be scared into leaving by tough talk and eco-

nomic sanctions. Since spring, U.S. policy toward Haiti has been driven as much by the hope that preparations for military action would persuade the ruling generals to step down as by the actual need to plan an invasion to restore the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

But administration officials are more pessimistic than ever about avoiding an invasion, especially after a week in which a Roman Catholic priest and close ally of Father Aristide was murdered, the junta refused to arrange a meeting with UN envoys and U.S. officials made their toughest warnings to date.

"We have to plan for the fact they're not going to respond and they're not going to leave,"

one senior State Department official said.

[Vice President Al Gore kept up the drumbeat on Sunday, saying the ruling junta would have to go, "one way or another," Agence France-Presse reported.

[Mr. Gore said in a broadcast interview from Cairo that an invasion "is not inevitable if the illegal dictatorship decides to comply with the world community's wishes" and step down. But he added: "We've made it clear that the regime there illegally in power is going to leave one way or another."]

In a sense, the amplified threats by senior administration officials last week merely restated Washington's position that the junta must go. A final decision to invade rests with President Bill Clinton.

But a growing number of officials in the Pentagon, State Department, White House and intelligence agencies concede that recent events have produced a momentum that will not very likely be stopped. Most U.S. officials involved estimate that an invasion is most likely to take place in early October.

that options other than invasion were nearly exhausted. Deputy Defense Secretary John M. Deutch said, "The multinational force is going to Haiti." Earlier last week, a navy patrol boat zoomed across the edge of Port-au-Prince harbor

Deputy Secretary of State

Strobe Talbott said last week

and navy P-3 surveillance planes hovered off shore. "We're about as committed as we can be without actually

being on the ground," another administration official said. While there have been differ-

ences between the White House, Pentagon and State Department about aspects of policy, agreement on the junta's resolve not to leave is widespread. The U.S. intelligence com-

munity, including the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the State Department's intelligence branch, first concluded more than a year ago that sanctions and threats probably would not budge the Haitian dictators, officials said.

found that the Michigan laws the hope of that it somehow were so harsh they would "of-could be avoided altogether, the fend the Canadian sense of administration felt compelled what is fair, right and just." to exhaust all other alternatives. Even the dissenting judge in the In doing so, the White House 2 to 1 decision noted that the followed the model set by the Michigan law "reflects an op- Bush administration leading up to the Gulf war.

A Bush's 'Life of Privilege'

Ex-First Lady's Memoir Lets Loose a Partisan Edge

By Donnie Radcliffe

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — With no help from her dog Millie (she says), Barbara Bush has written her biography.

More than a half-million copies of "Barbara Bush: A Memoir" quietly appeared in bookstores around the United States last week, reflecting Scribner's expectations that it will outdo "Millie's Book." the 1990 bestseller dictated by the Bush family pooch to Barbara Bush (she says) when she was First

Though there are few surprises, "A Memoir" is a lively and partisan recollection of "a life of privilege" — most of it spent in George Bush's shadow — throughout the nearly 50 years of their peripatetic marriage.

Through all her years of campaigning, the "toughest issue" for her was abortion, she writes. "Everyone, it seemed, tried to make me say how I felt about the issue, hoping to catch me disagreeing with George. I honestly felt, and still feel, the elected person's opinion is the one the public has the right to know." She does acknowledge, however, that personally she is pro-choice.

At another point, she expresses doubts about Anita Hill's veracity during hearings on the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence

Thomas. "The question is," she says she wrote in her diary on Oct. 11, 1991. "is this woman telling the truth? It is Clarence's word against Anita Hill's. I do not mean to sit in judgment, but I will never believe that she, a Yale Law School graduate, a woman of the '80s, would put up with harassment for one moment. much less follow the harasser from job to

Anecdotal, funny and punctuated with occasional pointed comments, the book is the chronicle of a public life during some of America's most troubling crises and of a private life as recorded in a diary for more than

"It will come as no surprise that I felt a lesser man by far had won the election," she writes of Bill Clinton in the prologue, setting the record straight about how she took her husband's defeat.

Of Hillary Rodham Clinton, Mrs. Bush writes she "is certainly very much a part of her husband's decision-making process."

"She seems much the stronger of the two. Does it make him seem weaker? I am afraid that when problems or controversy occur, and they will, the finger will be pointed at Hillary.

I am not saying this is right or wrong. It just occurs to me that the American people also are going through an adjustment,

Live-TV Gaffe Shakes Brazil Politics

BRASILIA - A private chat accidentally overheard by television viewers led Economy Minister Rubens Ricupero to offer his resignation during the weekend and has thrown the political scene into disarray a month before elections.

Mr. Ricupero offered to quit after he boasted to a TV reporter that he was using an antiinflation plan to bolster the presidential front-runner, Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

The gaffe gave fresh hope to

the government.
Mr. Ricupero's comments

put into question the future of economy. The plan was designed by Mr. Cardoso, Mr. Ri- the bad we hide." cupero's predecessor, and has percent in June to 2 percent in transmitted live.

The furor stemmed from Mr. Ricupero's conversation Thurs-The gaffe gave fresh hope to day night with a reporter for Mr. Cardoso's main rival, Luiz Globo television. While waiting Inácio da Silva of the Workers to start an interview via satel-Party. It also raised the possilite, he said he was backing Mr.

bility that Mr. Cardoso could Cardoso, candidate of the cen-be disqualified from the Oct. 3 trist Brazilian Social Democratelections for getting help from ic Party, by promoting the economic plan.

"I have no scruples," he said, according to a transcript pubthe program to stabilize the lished by the Jornal do Brasil. The good things we publicize,

Unknown to Mr. Ricupero brought inflation down from 50 and the reporter, the chat was

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Away From Politics

• The District of Columbia's 164 public schools may open a week or more late unless a city judge decides that 65 school buildings have corrected fire code violations, the school board president said. The fall semester is scheduled to begin Wednesday.

• The emergency room attendants in a Los Angeles area hospital who fell ill last February while treating a dying cancer patient because of so-called "mystery fumes" probably succumbed to mass hysteria, the California Department of Health Services concluded.

 A child custody nightmare for a California woman ended when London authorities arrested her former husband for taking their young son to Iraq and demanding that she join them. Haitham Khalid Nasseri, 33, was captured at Heathrow Airport in a sting operation organized by Scotland Yard and the FBI. Mother and child were expected to return to Southern California on Tuesday.

 Two teenage brothers accused of killing an 11-yearold murder suspect in Chicago were award-winning

students whose violent tempers and gang involvement got in the way of their talent, a school coach said. Cragg Hardaway, 16, and Derrick Hardaway, 14, were charged with first-degree murder for the execution-style shooting of a fellow gang member, Robert Sandifer.

and highlights the more lenient

approach in Canada, a country

with far less crime than the

of reasonably well-informed

Canadians would consider that

appellant faces a situation in

Michigan that shocks the con-

science and is simply unaccept-able," Judge Morris J. Fish of the Quebec Court of Appeal

wrote in a majority opinion al-

lowing Daniel Jamieson, 34, to avoid extradition. He would

face a 20-year minimum sen-

from prosecutors, temporarily

The Supreme Court of Cana-

tence in the United States.

murderers who might face the da, responding to a request

"It is my view that a majority

United States.

• A 13-year-old with a stolen gun shot and killed an 11year-old who refused to apologize during an argument. Jacob Tracy, of High Bridge, New Jersey, was sitting in his bedroom when he was shot once in the chest at pointblank range by the youth, who was not identified. The teenager was charged with first-degree murder.

• An 11-year-old boy was charged with murder for allegedly slitting the throat of Anna Gilvis, an 84-year-old widow, during a robbery in Chicago last year. Police said the boy, who was not identified because of his age, confessed to the crime in an interview.

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Various appeals to avoid extradition were denied. In 1992, the matter was referred to Kim Campbell, then justice minister and later briefly prime minister. She studied the record and met with Mr. Jamieson's lawyer. Her decision was to surrender

him to U.S. officials. al. "How would Canadians feel The issue was not that Canaif some U.S. judges, appalled by da's drug penalties were more Canada's relatively severe gunlenient, though they are. Mr. Jamieson would have gotten a control law, refused to extradite gun-runners to this country?" maximum of five years had he been convicted of his offense in Mr. Jamieson was arrested in Canada and would have been 1986 for selling 273 grams of a eligible for parole in less than cocaine-containing substance to an undercover policemen in Farmington, Michigan, for \$20,000. It was his first alleged two. The issue was whether Michigan's 20-year minimum sentence, the toughest of its offense. He escaped in 1987 afkind in the United States, so "shocked the Canadian sensiter his preliminary hearing but suspended the judgment just ai- in 1990 was arrested in Montrebility" that to send him back to ter it was issued, so Mr. Jamie-son, remains in a Montreal jail. doorman in a bar. face it would violate his rights

under Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Essentially, Judge Fish found that it would. In his decision, he for a possible invasion, and in pressive philosophy.

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Rebels in Sri Lanka **Accept Peace Talks**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches COLOMBO - The Tamil rebel leader has accepted the new government's offer for uncondi-Lanka's ethnic war, according

to a rebel statement. Negotiations could start "within a few weeks or a few months," a government minis-

The rebel leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, said in the statement that his group was "ready for a cease-fire and unconditional peace talks."

The statement was read by an zide at a ceremony Saturday in bels released 10 policemen they

A state of emergency de-clared to prevent postelection violence was lifted in most areas Sunday, but will remain in force tional peace talks to end Sri in the embattled northern and eastern regions, officials said.

The emergency decree gives wide powers to security forces to arrest and detain suspects. It was promulgated at the close of the Aug. 16 election, but the new government of Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga, a Socialist, had opposed it.

Sri Lanka's 11-year ethnic war has killed more than 34,000 people. The Hindu Tamil minority, which demands a homeland in the north and east, acnorthern Sri Lanka where re- cuses the majority Buddhist Sinhalese of discrimination in ad held in captivity for four jobs and education. Tamils years. The government said it make up 18 percent of Sri Lanwould consider releasing some ka's 17 million people. (AP,

CHILL: No Gulag, but Hard Life

Continued from Page 1

From Ivan the Terrible on, noblemen and others who fell out of favor or engaged in plots ended up here to live out their lives as monks. It was a perfect prison, remote and surrounded by a sea that in winter does not freeze enough to walk on and in summer is too cold to swim in

But it was under the Soviet regime that this island and the five smaller ones around it became a lasting symbol of a more barbaric sort. Here the Bolsheviks developed a prototype of what the world now knows as

the Stalinist gulag.
"It was the camp on which all

PACT: End to Tensions

Continued from Page 1 sin said Saturday. He had just returned from Germany, where he watched the last Russian troops withdraw from Europe. Soviet-Chinese tensions had

cooled a while ago. Chinese ballistic missiles are not targeted in advance, according to Western military officials, so the agreement is largely symbolic.

The economic agreements the two leaders signed were more important than those reached on arms control. China - despite its stridently Communist political system - has proven far more flexible economically than Russia was under communism, or Russia is today. Many Russians now say they look to China as a model of how to apply phased economic

This is an ironic twist for two countries that have taken such divergent paths. Struggling to find the right route to a successful market economy, Mr. Yeltsin and others sometimes seem to look wistfully at China's remarkable economic growth over the past decade. "We pay much attention to studying the experience of economic reforms in China," he told Mr. Jiang.

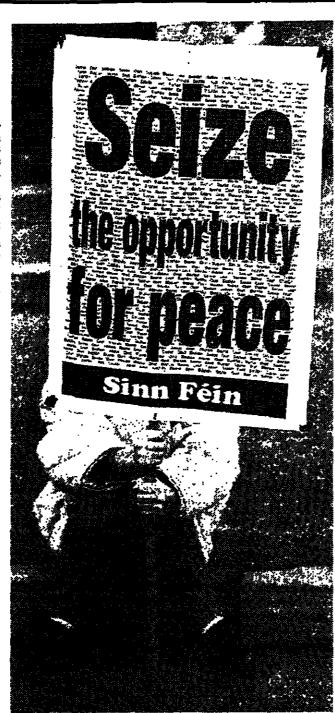
future norms were designed: how much food to give, what kind of clothing, how to execute people and get rid of their bodies," said Yuri Brodsky, a histo-rian of the islands. "It was a micro-model of the whole horri-

ble system. In 1923, the new Soviet government ordered the monastery closed and the monks sent away. In their place in the churches and prayer cells came the first "class enemies": aristocrats, chemists, linguists, military men, lawyers, historians, artists. At first, the regimen was not that bad. It was cold and the prisoners were poorly clothed and fed, and many were shot, but others were allowed to walk freely inside the monastery and even establish a theater, a newspaper and study

But by the late 1920s the regime in Moscow had hardened, and so, too, had life on Solovki. A children's colony, for "counterrevolutionaries" age 12 to 16. was set up. Thousands of prisoners arrived each day in summer and were stuffed into dank. airless chambers already crammed full. Tortures, such as standing a prisoner naked for hours in a swarm of mosquitoes or pouring cold water over him and letting him freeze in the snow, were finely honed to break people physically and psychologically. Mass execu-

tions occurred regularly. "They were shot in the back of their heads," recalled Dimitri Likhachev, a philosopher and historian who was imprisoned bere for four years. "The executioner and others were drunk, so they did not always manag to shoot people to death right away, but they threw them in the pit all the same. The pit, covered with soil, showed signs of movement even on the day

after the shooting."
No one knows how many died, maybe 10,000 of the 60,000 to 80,000 who were imprisoned here, many not inside the monastery but at remote, primitive logging camps scat-tered among the islands.



A young picket awaiting a Sinn Fein rally in Belfast.

ULSTER: Major Bars IRA Talks

ty forces maintained a discreet presence, and the protest

passed without incident. Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, was as cautious as Mr. Major. saying on Independent Televi-sion News: "We want to believe this is over for good, but we cannot snatch at it and say let's take a chance."

That provoked an angry retort from Mr. Adams, who said: The momentum for peace must not be slowed down."

He said he would willingly accept an invitation from the veteran Labor left-winger Tony Benn to attend the annual conference of Britain's main opposition party next month.

But Mr. Major made it clear see legal immigration increased that that was out of the question. The exclusion order ban- this would reduce the pressures ning Mr. Adams from the Brit- behind the exodus, which he ish mainland will not be lifted said was a destabilizing force in the near future, he said.

Sources close to the Ulster Sources close to the Ulster
Volunteer Force confirmed that

45 Cuban rafters at sea by the outlawed Protestant group midday Sunday, a spokesman was considering its own cease-fire, which could be called with-in three weeks. But the less-disciplined Ulster Freedom sea over the 30,000 mark for the Fighters could keep up their year to date.

campaign of random sectarian

suspicious Protestant community Sunday. He indicated that his party might accept a settlement far short of the IRA goal of a united Ireland.

Continued from Page 1

embargo stays in place - if the

other side shows flexibility on

immigration matters," he said.

because Havana was convinced

attacks against Catholics.

Martin McGuinness, deputy president of Sinn Fein, offered words of encouragement to the

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

TOKYO - Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama won approval for a historic reversal of his Socialist Party's pacifist policies, but the victory dealt a severe blow to party unity.

A special party convention backed Mr. Murayama's decla-rations supporting the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, recogniz-ing Japan's armed forces as constitutional, accepting nuclear power generation and acknowledging the national an-them and national flag.

These declarations, which Mr. Murayama made in July after forming a coalition with the Liberal Democrats and the splinter New Harbinger Party, reversed positions that had been the Socialists' bedrock for four decades. The about-face eliminates all major policy gaps with the Liberal Democrats. who during their 1955-93 rule had been archenemies of the Socialists.

Approval of the new policies came only after 40 percent of the party's delegates tried to block them with an amendment to retain the anti-military policies. The amendment was rejected, 222 to 152.

Two Parliament members resigned during the convention Saturday, where widespread dissent pointed toward the possibility of a party breakup.

Party divisions could dampen Socialist prospects in an upper-house election in July and a lower-house election that must be held by 1997. Last year, the Socialists lost half their seats in a lower-house election.

"Those who can't fully understand the Socialist Party's new policy developments say the party has lost its reason to exist, but that will never happen," Mr. Murayama told the delegates.

"The era of ideological con-frontation is over," he said.
"The time for debating specific

In what appeared to be a

veiled warning, Mr. Alarcon

said Washington should not ex-

pect any slackening soon in the

entry to all Cubans, President

Bill Clinton's decision to keep

boat people at the Guantánamo

Bay Naval Station would not in

a matter of one or two weeks

dissuade Cubans from heading

Mr. Alarcon scoffed at the

belief, espoused by many ad-

ministration officials and Cu-

ban-American leaders, that Mr.

Castro's government was on its

to Florida by raft.

He said Cuba was eager to after three decades of granting

flow of refugees. He said that

Murayama Russia Toughens Bosnia Stand By Douglas Jehl New York Timer Service EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — In Sign of divisions of divisions of divisions and divisions of divis

Herzegovina, Russia has issued a strong private message to President Bill Clinton warning him not to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian government, according to administration

Mr. Clinton said last month that he would press for a lifting of the embargo if the Bosnian Serbs had not accepted a peace settlement draft-ed by the Western allies and Russia by Oct. 15. The embargo bars arms shipments to all sides, but hurts the Bosnian government most because the Bosnian Serbs are much better armed.

A possible opening of the way to arms ship-ments to the Muslim-led Bosnian government is among the steps that have been held out since early summer by the so-called contact group — Russia, Britain, France, Germany and the United States - to induce the Serbs to agree to the

But in a diplomatic presentation at the State Department on Friday that administration officials described as frank, a Russian envoy was emphatic in saying his government would never agree to that.

The charge d'affaires of the Russian Embassy. who said he was delivering a message for Mr. Clinton, said Russia wanted the president instead to permit an immediate easing of economic sanctions against Serbia as a reward for new efforts to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to accept

the peace terms.

But administration officials said that Foreign

that high-level meetings to review the status of U.S. policy toward Bosnia would very likely be convened by the National Security Council staff

Madeleine K. Albright, the chief U.S. delegate o the United Nations, is to meet in Moscow with Mr. Kozyrev on Monday, administration officials said. On Tuesday there will be a workinglevel meeting of the contact group in Geneva, scheduled in large part in response to a Russian

But even as Mr. Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia prepare to hold a summit meeting in Washington at the end of the month. administration officials said the failure of their joint efforts toward peace in Bosnia appears to have left the two countries increasingly at odds.

In Moscow's diplomatic presentation, and in recent appeals to other Western governments, Russia has argued that it is time to reward Serbia and its president, Slobodan Milosevic, for moving at long last to block shipments of arms, fuel and food to the Bosnian Serbs.

But the United States has questioned whether Mr. Milosevic and his government have truly turned against their former clients. Administra-tion officials said they would continue to insist that armed monitors be stationed along the Drina River between Serbia and Bosnian Serb-controlled areas before any sanctions are eased against Belgrade.

That is a step that both Russia and Scrbia have said they would steadfastly resist.

ISSUES: New Hope on Birthrates

Continued from Page 1

and a leader of the U.S. delega-tion to what formally is called the International Conference that was degrading the planet. on Population and Develop- The poor countries said that ment. The whole world is mov- what they really needed was ing, and the political will is getting stronger to make mies

Mr. Wirth and others from the United States played a major role in shaping the proposed plan of action. "There's an ex-traordinary level of agreement among leaders all over the world on recognizing the prob-lem and on how to go about solving it," he said. trating effor nomically.

But the U

It was not always so. When the first such conference was held in 1974 in Bucharest, rich and poor countries clashed over whether there was a population problem at all.

The rich brandished warnings of a "population bomb" and said the poor were having

too many babies. The poor said that the rich

■ New Camps in Panama In a boost to President Clinton's efforts to deal with the refugee crisis, Panama said 10,000 Cubans to be housed in U.S.-controlled territory alongside the Panama Canal, Reuters

reported from Panama City. Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo said Panama would allow the refugees to stay in four tent cities being built by the U.S. military alongside the canal for no longer than six months. "This is a humanitarian gesture to help out our brothers in need," Mr. Lewis

were advocating genocide and, in any case, that it was the rich world's industry and heavy consumption of natural resources

At the second conference, in

Mexico City 10 years later, the climate shifted dramatically. By then, the poor countries had recognized that their populations were growing too fast and that the growth rate was frus-trating efforts to develop eco-But the United States --- un-

der President Ronald Reagan, who was courting the anti-abortion vote in his re-election compaign, reversed its 1974 stallee, allied itself with the Vatican and proclaimed that population growth was not a problem. The United States, long the major supporter of Third World family planning programs, abruptly withdrew aid from those that provided abortion counseling

CUBA: Negotiator Urges U.S. to Take All Who Want In So threatening was the U.S. position, recalled Joseph Spiedel, head of Population Action International, that once when officials in Bangladesh were confronted with a woman dying of a botched, illegal abortion, Sunday it would allow up to clinic because they feared it might jeopardize the clinic's access to American foreign aid.

For all the publicity given the Vatican's objections to some points, the church hierarchy does support the bulk of the plan. Ninety-two percent of the language is agreed on by all parties. By comparison, at the 1992 UN environment conference in Rio de Janeiro, only about 50 percent of that plan of action had been accepted by all countries beforehand.

CAIRO: Debating Rifts

socially conservative Ireland to the liberal Scandinavian na-

tions. At the same time, advocates of the EU compromise acknowledged that they still must overcome stiff resistance from the Vatican and Islamic countries, whose governments are under pressure from religious authorities who have criticized the document as condoning homosexuality and extramarital

sex, among other things.
Egypt, for example, was said to be seeking support from Iran in removing language that many Islamic leaders see as condoning homosexuality, in particular a sentence urging an end to discrimination against "other unions" besides tradi-

tional marriage.
In fact, Caribbean nations originally sought to include the phrase in the draft to cove common-law marriages, which are an established tradition in those countries.

One of the most controversial passages, on reproductive health, has been attacked by conservative Catholics and Islamists as advocating a universal right to abortion.

The EU compromise seeks to pre-empt that criticism by stating at the outset of that section that each country's policy on reproductive matters "is the sovereign right of each nation, consistent with the national laws and in conformity with international human rights stan-

dards." "Everything in the program supports the rights of nations to make law or policy," said Mr. Sadik. "Each country will interpret the draft program of action in light of its own law, customs and culture."

-BOYCE RENSBERGER

BOOKS

for Cuba.

DOUBLE LIFE: The Shat- ment, your wife, your lover, tering Affair Between Chief Judge Sol Wachtler and Socialite Joy Silverman

By Linda Wolfe, Illustrated, 286 pages. \$22. Pocket Books.

Reviewed by Maureen Dowd

LOT of art has been spun A on the proposition that you can never really know anyone else, no matter how intimate your connection. At any mo-

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your father, your child could turn into a maniacal stranger. Long before the nation became transfixed by O. J. Simpson, New York had its own shocking Jekyll-and-Hyde tale, starring Sol Wachtler, the chief judge of the state's highest court, and Joy Silverman, a well-connect-ed Republican fund-raiser. Last year the 63-year-old

Wachtler went to jail for blackmail and extortion after he was caught harassing the 46-year-old Silverman, who was his letters to Silverman and to her 14-year-old daughter.

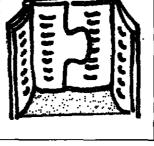
As Linda Wolfe explains in "Double Life," there was little to presage Wachtler's bizarre transformation from a respected, popular judge and Republi-can gubernatorial prospect. His fall was so vertiginous that he ber of Long Island Jewish Hos-

WHAT THEY RE READING

wife's cousin and his former lover. With crude impersonations and a voice-disguising gadget that he bought at a spy shop, he made threatening calls. He also sent obscene, menacing

• Gerhard Leitner, professor of English at the Free University in Berlin, is reading "Remembering Babylon" by David Malouf.
"I have visited Australia

fascinating since it is a descrip-tion of how Australians are trying to integrate into Aborginal and white history and common mythology."
(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



with his leg chained to a bed.

Wolfe, a crime writer who explored sexual dementia in two earlier books, zeroes in on the wife's uncle, an affluent buildnotion of repression: "He'd been on the Court of Appeals nearly 10 years now, and a certain sameness, a dreadful flamess, had crept into his life. . . . Perhaps part of his feeling of dullness had to do with the desicca- stepfather died, an agitated Siltion that was his sexual life. He verman went to Wachtler to see and Joan had stopped making if he could stop Honey from

pital to being a patient under striking brunette obsessed with psychiatric observation there, shopping. shopping. Wachtler had known Silver-

man since she was 13, because her mother had married his er. But he never paid much attention to her through her first two marriages to wealthy men. When her mother died, her stepfather remarried a woman named Honey. And when her being in charge of the trust her Enter Joy Silverman, a sleck, stepfather left her. He could; he

took over the job himself. son making love. He even 'Does Sol Wachtler fool brought Purdy to life, showing around?" she asked a mutual friend afterward, Wolfe tells us. apartment building in a Stetson Now on her third restless marriage, to a New York invest-

ment banker, she began show-ing up at Wachtler's speeches and relying on his advice. Silverman and her husband separated, but Wachtler was still balking at leaving Joan. So Silverman shopped for a new boyfriend, turning up David Samson, a successful New York

The grand passion ended amid quarrels about whether herent fascination of the story.

Dan Quayle was a dork (SilverWachtler was sentenced to 15 Dan Quayle was a dork. (Silverman thought not.) Feeling fa- months in a minimum-security tigued, Wachtler went to a doc-tor, who prescribed Tenuate, an have been stabbed in prison, amphetamine-like drug that set the FBI decided the wound was his mind racing.

private eye named David Purdy, who wrote letters, threatening to release tapes and pictures of Silverman and Sam- of The New York Times.

up at Samson's Upper East Side hat, string tie and cowboy boots.

Silverman had gotten the FBI involved, and it was monitoring Wachtler's threats, as Purdy, that she would not see her daughter again unless she coughed up a ransom of \$20,000. The FBI arrested Wachtler, and a battery of psychiatrists had at him.

lawyer. "David's handsomer than you," she taunted who promotes clauses to sen-Wachtler. "And he's richer than tences, and whose analysis runs Wolfe is a pedestrian writer tences, and whose analysis runs to cliche. But the flatness of her account is mitigated by the in-

self-inflicted, and Wachtler was Wanting to scare Silverman transferred to a prison with a into seeking his counsel, larger psychiatric wing. He was Wachtler invented a Houston put on Prozac and given a job teaching creative writing.

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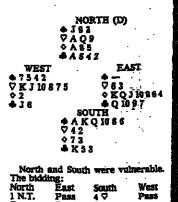
By Alan Truscott OME of the funniest bridge Depisodes ever described in print were about Jackie Moyse, the wife of the late Alphonse Moyse Jr. He was the editor of The Bridge World, and his articles about her have been collected by the present editors in a booklet, "Bridge With Jackie, Book II."

On the diagramed deal she made her first use of the Texas convention. Four hearts in response to one no-trump showed spades and required her part-ner-husband to bid four spades, but he quickly forgot, a common development when artificial conventions are used for the first time.

Jackie played the hand briskly, adding emotion-filled com-mentary. She played the heart queen, winning the trick, and entered her hand with a club to the king. She led a trump and West put up the ten to force dummy's ace. South cashed dummy's remaining two aces, ran four spade tricks and played a fifth spade. West had to ruff, and whether he ruffed low or high dummy's heart nine

gave South her tenth trick. She did not quite realize she had now made her contract, still saying: "I'll never, never, never play with you again."

The opponents were not pleased, particularly when it was noted that others might bid six spades and go down. That contract can be made, but to find out how and get the full account of Jackie's inimitable conversation, you will have to buy the book.



West led the heart jack.

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Africa Facing Life on Its Own

Historic Changes Help Curb World's Concern

By Thomas Lippman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - When Nelson Mandela was sworn in as president of South Africa in May, the last of the three great conflicts that have shaped the modern history of Africa came

Apartheid was vanquished. The struggle against colonialism ended when Diibouti won independence from France in 1977 and Britishcontrolled Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in 1980. The end of the Cold War also put an end to the proxy conflicts between Moscow and Washington that ravaged the continent. Angola's war continues, but it is no longer a contest

between Moscow and Washington. These historic developments ought to have been unrelieved good news for sub-Saharan Africa. But in many countries, what loomed as an era of promise dissolved into one of drift and disorder as Africa was increasingly left to its own devices. Except for televised disasters, and triumphs like Mr. Mandela's inauguration, Africa largely disappea. d from the agenda of the major

with its limited economic clout and endemic corruption, and without the moral imperative of the movement against apartheid, Africa no longer commands the same level of international concern as it did when rivals elsewhere needed African votes in the Unit. Nations. Now mostly on its own. Africa has entered another period of struggle, perhaps more brutal than the first

three: order against chaos. In the gloomiest forecasts, the disintegrations of Somalia, Rwanda, Liberia and Sudan project Africa's future, with the centrifugal forces in many countries compounded by international

indifference. "Africa is left adrift at a time of economic crisis, perpetuating its sense of marginalization, frustration and anger over its seeming abandon-ment," scholars John W. Harbeson and Donald

Rothchild wrote in "Africa in World Politics." The picture that emerged at the end of the 1980s was one of increasing African peripheralization," they wrote. "The explanation for this phenomenon varied, but it included the end of the Cold War, the industrialized countries' disillusionment with the economic and political performance of the African states, and the growing preoccupation of the developed countries with

their own economic problems." The CIA demonstrated this point in June when it floated a plan to close 15 stations in Africa to save money. "We have never been in Africa to report on Africa," a CIA official said. "We went into Africa as part of the covert activity of the Cold War." It was easier there, he

explained, to recruit Cuban and East European The British international relief agency Oxfam, in a report last year, complained that the industrialized nations, "preoccupied with more 'strategic' concerns elsewhere" have allowed Africa, the world's most impoverished region, to become

increasingly marginalized. In a speech last May, James Gustave Speth, director of the UN Development Program, argued that it was in the developed nations' selfinterest to help Africa. If they did not, he said, disease, poverty and environmental degradation in Africa will ensure that "our own shores" will be affected by "illegal aliens, refugees, drugs, movements that hold the promise of delivering.

crime" and other problems from Africa. But he also noted that most nations' attention is focused

Russia, once a looming military presence in the Horn of Africa and patron of leftist regimes from Ethiopia to Mozambique, has all but withdrawn from Africa. The United States, which was heavily engaged in Africa as a counterweight to the Soviets, has "no strategic interests in Africa," according to Pentagon doctrine. Among industrialized nations, the United States ranks last in percentage of gross national product de-

voted to African aid. Except for diplomatic involvement, Britain. Belgium and Portugal mostly disappeared from Africa when they gave up their colonies. Japanese investment is minimal. Among the major powers, only France remains actively committed in Africa, with troops in seven countries, extensive economic and political ties and effective control of the currency of its former colonies in

U.S. policymakers and some independent analysts say South Africa is capable of vigorous economic growth that will also contribute to the development of its neighbors. But "whereas South Africa and the southern African region increasingly command our attention for both economic and political reasons, much of the rest of the continent is becoming more marginal in terms of U.S. national interest priorities," said Walter H. Kansteiner, White House Africa poli-

cy director in the Bush administration. Western thinking about sub-Saharan Africa appears generally divided along the lines of opti-

mism versus pessimism. The optimists see a new generation of realistic African leaders adopting economic and political reforms that could lead to peace and prosperity. They also see indigenous peace and human rights movements increasingly asserting themselves and putting pressure on leaders to abandon re-

pressive policies. The pessimists see an accelerating slide into the chaos and anarchy tearing apart Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan, Liberia and Angola. In both views, what happens to Africa in the coming

decade is largely up to the Africans, not to foreign powers. The most pessimistic prospect was offered by Robert D. Kaplan in an apocalyptic article in the

Atlantic Monthly, "The Coming Anarchy."

According to Mr. Kaplan, overpopulation. crime, corruption and the ready availability of weapons will doom virtually all of West Africa to lapse into anarchy.

Envisioning a lawless era in which the writ of government will not extend to the interior, he

said Africa "faces cataclysms that could make the Ethiopian and Somalian famines pale in comparison." Optimists about Africa said in interviews that it was necessary to distinguish between failed states such as Somalia and old-fashioned African "big man" dictatorships such as Togo on the one hand and the more open, stable countries with

new pragmatic rulers on the other. This list

includes Benin, Eritrea, Mali, Zambia and Uganda as well as South Africa. Africans "want the same things everybody else wants," said Vivian Lowery Derryck, president of the African American Institute in New York, and they are throwing their support to leaders and



TAKING REFUGE — A Rwandan woman and ber children registering at a recently opened UN refugee camp at Kahindo, north of Goma, in Zaire. Officials say that the new camp is better equipped with water, roads and a hospital.

SOMALIA: Chaos Defeats Efforts at Building a State

principle of self-determination, is the presence of more than then they have the right not to 18,000 UN troops, most of have a government," said Dan- them in the capital and mostly iel Simpson, the U.S. ambassa- performing "force protection" dor. "If they don't want to have roles — meaning they are busy a nation-state, that's their securing their own safety. right."
"There's no more Somalia,"

lonialists came," a collection of costs \$2 million a day. city-states and trading posts

along the coast and some sultanates in the interior.

was before the U.S. interven- paying their hotel bills.

tion, when armed militiamen is likely to remain a country reamed the streets and foreign without a government for a long aid workers had to hire their own gun-toting thugs to protect "If you really believe in the them. The only difference now

There are also hundreds of civilians working with the UN he added. "Somalia's gone. You aid operation here, which seems can call the place where the So- to have become a self-perpetumali people live 'Somalia,' but ating bureaucraey. Most of the Somalia as a state disappeared civilian workers appear to be in 1991." What is likely to biding their time in the safety of emerge now, he said, "will look the UN compound while waitpretty much like the 19th-cen- ing for the Security Council to tury Somali coast when the co- pull the plug on a mission that

In any case, the operation is scheduled to shut down by next March. Even though most aid The fragmentation is already workers here expect the end to well advanced, even here in the come sooner rather than later. capital. The city's deep-water the UN bureaucracy continues port, chief entry point for inter- to grow. The political section. national aid, has again become for example, has about 50 ema focus of looting and banditry, ployees, but political officers Streets around the port are say their only real job is to "faruled by armed gangs who hi- cilitate" peace talks among the jack relief agency trucks at will, Somali factions. This amounts even when they have military to providing meeting space and meals for Somali negotiators, Mogadishu today resembles and, when they meet in neighthe crazed and chaotic city it boring Kenya or elsewhere, to

The final withdrawal, whenever it comes, will mean the elimination of UN-created employment and support for thousands of Somalis under one of the world's costliest public jobs projects. "What you've got here is one of the biggest welfare programs around," said John Kilkenny of the Irish charity Concern. "It's not only a welfare state, but welfare in the absence of a state,"

In 1992, Somalia was gripped by a cycle of famine and civil war that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives; today, there is no starvation, and farmers have even begun to accumulate surpluses. There is little doubt that intervention saved countless lives, but the mission turned sour when its goal shifted from feeding people to try-ing to rebuild a Somali state.

Mr. Kilkenny, among others, agrees that ambitious notions of rebuilding the state were probably far-fetched. "If you're going to rehabilitate it, don't bring all your false. Western notions about grass-roots, representative democracy." he said. "That wasn't here before. It was an attempt at nation-building, but along somebody else's model. It was very, very unrealistic."

At Least 17 Die In Clan Clashes

MOGADISHU, Somalia - At least 17 people were killed and an unknown number wounded in clashes between rival Somali clans, United Nations officials said Sunday.

A woman and a child caught in crossfire were among 10 dead in fighting in the southwestern town of Baidoa on Friday.

In the southern port of Kismayu on Saturday, seven members of the Habre Gedir clan were killed when members of the Luway clan tried to steal a

In another incident at Merka, south of Mogadishu, on Saturday, bandits raided a school, detonated an explosive device and stole money and equipment.

administered by Italian

Christian missionaries.

UN officials said the raid was apparently an attempt by Muslim extremists to destroy the school, which is

Oil Unions In Nigeria Weigh End To Strike

LAGOS - The leaders of Nigeria's striking oil unions were divided Sunday on whether a two-month-old walkout in support of Moshood K.O. Abiola's presidential claims had been suspended.

"There is a meeting tomorrow to decide whether or not to suspend the strike and until then it is wrong for anyone to say the strike has been suspended," said Milton Dabibi, secretary-general of the white collar oil union Pengassan.

Earlier, the union's spokesman, Arthur Onoviran, said executives of both Pengassan and its blue collar partner. Nupeng. who were dismissed in mid-August by the military ruler, General Sani Abacha, met for seven hours on Saturday and decided to suspend the strike.

Oil workers have been on strike since July 4 to force the government to free Mr. Abiola, the wealthy businessman widely believed to have won last year's annulled election. He is currently on trial for treason for proclaiming himself president.

"We are still saying the government should release Abiola and all political detainees, including our own members, so as to allow for dialogue," Mr. Onoviran said.

Some union members have have already resumed work in the wake of a broadcast by General Abacha last month dismissing the union leaders and ordering the rank and file members to go back to their jobs. The contradictory claims ap-

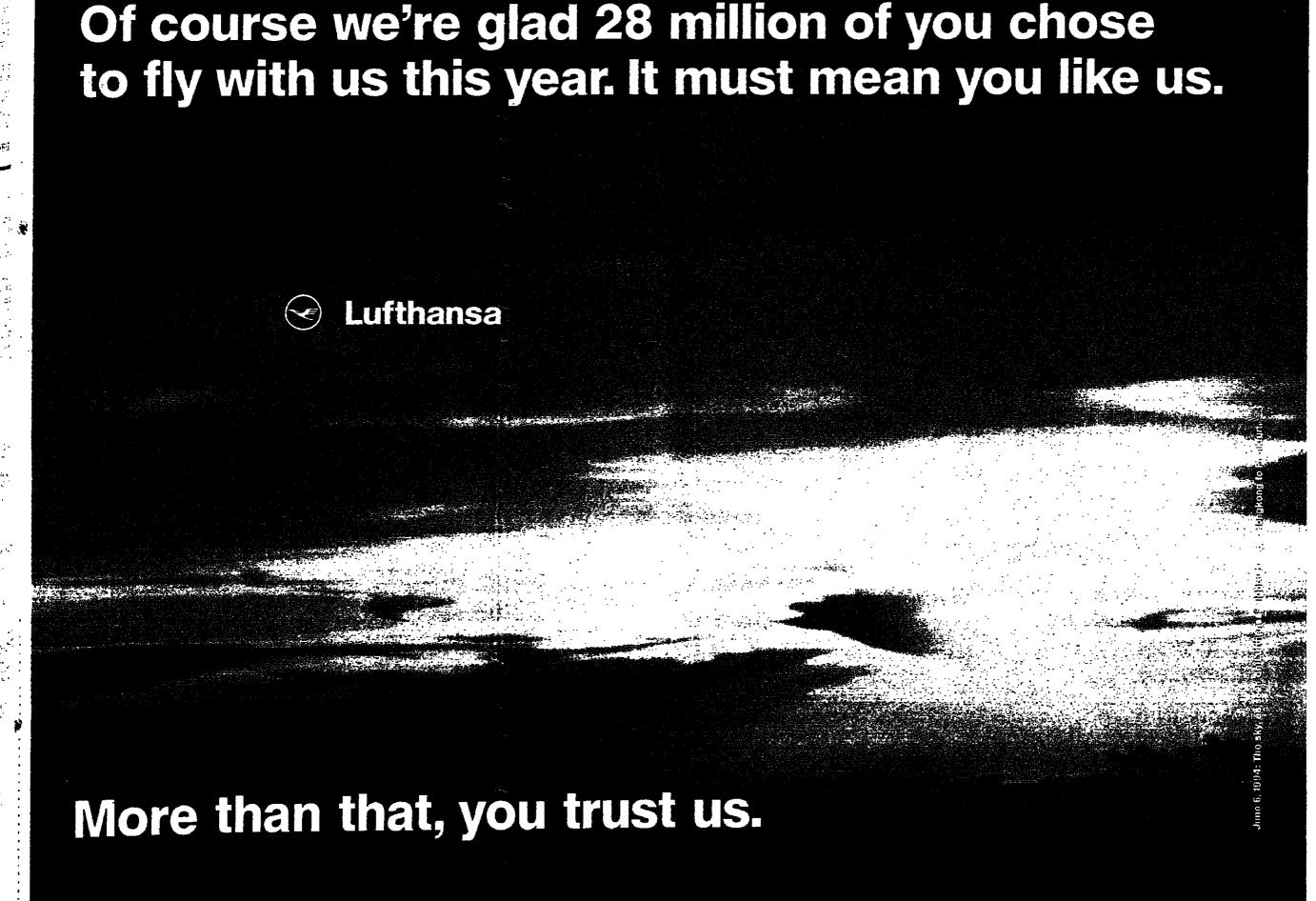
peared to be part of a split among union executives over whether or not to press ahead with a stoppage which in terms of impact has started to wane. At the height of the strike, long lines were visible in many

Nigerian cities as the strike dis-

rupted fuel supplies. The lines have gradually disappeared as fuel supplies improved. Nigeria has been in crisis since the election was annulled. a crisis that appears increasingly to pit Mr. Abiola's Yoruba ethnic group against the north, which has ruled Nigeria for

most of the time since indepen-

dence in 1960.



Haiti Isn't a U.S. Colony

is sliding slowly toward an invasion of Haiti. It has put itself in an awkward position. Some time ago it began making hints about an invasion in the hope that the mere threat would spook the Haitian generals and induce them to flee. Instead the generals seem to have dug in - with rising numbers of murders and brutalities committed by their followers for the purpose of terrifying and silencing any political opposition. Now the United States has said too much to be able to back off. Unless there is a sudden change of heart among the Haitian generals, the Clinton administration will have to carry out its threat and invade.

Last week Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and his counterpart from the Defense Department, John Deutch, went to Jamaica to meet Caribbean leaders and recruit their support. They came away with pledges of 266 troops. As an indicator of enthusiasm, that scores somewhere around C-plus. It means that the invasion force will be 10,266 -10,000 American troops and the rest from the Caribbean countries. But the 266 would serve, their governments say, as military police rather than as combat troops, which is to say that they will be assigned the dangerous and difficult part of the mission. To land in Haiti ought to day-to-day effort to hold down violence scores to be settled, that will be hard.

The Clinton administration is moving toward a position that can only be described as colonialism. It is being done with the best of intentions, but the United States is making itself the arbiter and administrator of acceptable political conduct in another country. If it invades Haiti, it will shortly find itself refereeing the tangled quarrels there over what is constitutional and what is not. In a country with no tradition of independent judges, it will find itself having to set up ocal courts and supervise them simply to make routine police enforcement possi-ble. It will have to get to work rebuilding an economy that, impoverished to begin with, the American-led embargo has largely demolished.

The United States, in short, will be doing on a smaller scale what colonialists were doing around the world a century ago. The justification will be that it is ending internecine bloodshed, introducing the rule of law and providing better lives for its "subjects." That is what the rationale has always been. But it is the wrong role for the United States in these last years of the 20th century.

Republican Partisanship

In the era of gridlock, there is a new Labor Day vacation ritual. Whenever members of Congress go home to face the public, they raise a mighty, nostalgic hymn to the vanished era of bipartisanship. It goes something like this. Back in the halcyon days of lke and L.B.J., each side fought its corner hard and fair. Then, when the hour was late and the need was great, a critical centrist majority would come together to vote for the "good of the country." Congressional back-benchers have always had a natural affinity for bipartisanship. Many a mediocre career was sustained on platitudinous rumblings about politics "stopping at the water's edge" and "putting the needs of the people above party loyalty."

In fact, bipartisanship has waxed and waned. Many grass-roots Republicans had their fill of it during the days when Everett Dirksen, Charlie Halleck and Gerald Ford led their party's pliant mi-nority on Capitol Hill. In a wise analysis last week, R. W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times cited the Taft-Eisenhower nomination battle of 1952 as a defining contest between cooperationist and die-in-the-trenches Republicans. Senator Bob Dole was described as being at a fork between these two paths. Is there any doubt where his instincts will take him? Bobby Rowan, a colorful Georgia politician, used to talk about stump orators who know now to carry a pocketkinge." is Mr. Dole right down to the ground.

But even if he did not relish a good fight, Mr. Dole would have no choice. No cooperationist Republican is going to win the party's nomination in 1996, and with the retirement of the affable Representative Bob Michel, muscular partisanship will not be a disqualifying flaw for con-

gressional leaders for a while. Back in 1964, Barry Goldwater whetted the Republican Party's appetite for ideology, and 16 years later Ronald Reagan showed it how to win with it. The Reagan formula was an ingenious blend

The Rule of Law in Ireland

Once talks begin, London and Dublin

have to push forward on a joint agenda

and avoid, at all costs, bickering between

settlement have been clear for years.

themselves. The outlines of a possible

British governments have long recog-

nized that Northern Ireland is not a fully

integrated part of the United Kingdom,

and that most of the province's Catholic

minority (42 percent of the population)

want cross-border links with southern

Ireland as a recognition of their Irish

identity and a guarantee of their rights. Equally, Irish governments, as well as

most Catholies in Northern Ireland. long

ago accepted that unification without the

consent of Ulster's million Protestants is

not worth having, and that such consent

may never come. Both views are explicitly

tion. The demands of the gunmen on both sides of Northern Ireland's conflict have

been ruled out for the past two decades.

an impressive toll of destroyed lives? They

have delayed a workable political agree-ment and brutalized their own society. The

social wounds they have inflicted will take

a generation to heal. If the IRA's leaders

have finally recognized this, and have truly

So what have they achieved, apart from

described in the Downing Street Declara-

of populism and elitism. Attract the average white voter with a majoritarian social policy that institutionalized a bundle of popular yearnings and prejudices. Hold the corporate-financial-industrial Republicans with huge new op-

portunities for profit-taking.

It is still an open question whether Reaganism will sell without Reagan. But there is no question that partisanship is the ruling fashion in his party. Bill Kristol, the man once billed as Dan Quayle's brain, has become the flavor of the month by arguing that George Bush lost the White House by being too flexible. (This is a refinement of his former, blind-quote position that he lost it by being George Bush.) Representative Newt Gingrich got where he is by arguing that Republicans should drop their polite role as "the bookkeepers of the welfare state."

Mr. Dole, as one of the oldest and occasionally wisest members of his party, can remember the era of nonideological Republicanism. Once he was even willing to diagnose the inherent goofiness of the Reagan plan to increase the deficit. But any recidivist impulse toward bipartisanship is now clearly gone, a casualty of Senator Phil Gramm's willingness to cast himself as the senatorial avatar of Gingrich-Kristol politics.

Early in his term, President Bill Clinton had a chance to light the fires of artisanship, bul në kuled il when no decided to organize the health care task force as a closely held family business.

In addition to being shunned, the Republicans as a whole have another reason for following the leadership of their most bellicose faction. That comes simply from looking at the Democrats. In campaigns as in combat, the appearance of weakness always invites aggression. The Republicans are betting that the Demo-cratic White House and Congress are so rattled and scattered that it is better to make a war than a deal.

chosen another way, reason and the rule of

law will have prevailed. Democrats might

De facto diplomatic recognition is one

of the carrots the United States has offered

if North Korea agrees to open its nuclear

program to full international inspection

and safeguards. U.S. help in upgrading

electricity-generating nuclear power plants is another carrot. What the United States.

South Korea, the United Nations and the

International Atomic Energy Agency

want from North Korea in return is an

end to its efforts to build nuclear weap-

ons and on-site inspections to determine

whether diversion of nuclear material for

So far Pyongyang has said only that it

would freeze its nuclear program. It has yet to allow inspection of two sites that

could reveal whether it has already devel-

oped a nuclear device. Meanwhile, Wash-

ington is signaling a more flexible diplo-

matic line to the new North Korean

leadership. That wigwagging is welcome.

How productive it might prove to be is

- Los Angeles Times.

now pretty much up to Pyongyang.

weapons has already taken place.

find a crumb of comfort in that.

Signals to North Korea

Other Comment

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

- The Economist (London).

Blank-Eyed Children, Tiny Voyagers in a Fertile Land

KIGALI, Rwanda — When one thinks of a refugee in flight, a hundred newsreel images come to mind: gaunt figures, men and women, moving in inexhaustible lines over a barren landscape. But I have spent three weeks in Rwanda now, and my conventional image of a refugee has been turned upside down. Here in the gently rolling hillsides of this "Switzerland of Africa" where more

than half a million people have died in less than a year, my image of a refugee is not of weighted-down figures on a gently receding horizon; it is of a child.

Children are the first victims of war, the first victims of disaster. It is estimated that at least half the refugees in the sprawling camps of Goma in Zaire are children. Motherless, fatherless, witnesses to unimaginable horror. Victims of it now.

By Wendy Driscoll

I drove through Rwanda's lush Nyungwe forest last week on my way to Zaire to get an idea of the scope of the Rwandan exodus out of the southwestern tip of the country. The scenic road is excellently paved; it winds through a dense rain forest of green-black, revealing in each turn ever more spectacular vistas.

The fecundity of the land rises up toward you in oversized versions of more tepid northern plants: 6-meter-high ferns, pine trees descending down 30-meter gorges, bougainvillea spilling waterfallike, with flowers spread larger than my outstretched hand. One feels that anything could grow in such stupendous richness. Anything, that is, except a child.

road. Some are newborn, wrapped in their mother's ingobyi, the colorful swath of fabric that binds them like a satchel to the spine. Many others are blank-eyed toddlers, balancing jerricans as tall as they on their heads while they limp along.

The amazing thing is the absolute sweetness of their reserve. One crying infant, making his way along the road in painful half-steps, stopped and attempted a smile when he saw my companion, a photographer, point a camera at him. It wasn't a smile, really. It was more a kind of grimace that said, yes, I am tired and hungry and ill, I have lost my par-ents. I don't know where this road is taking me, but I will do my best to please you. Please you!

Humanitarian organizations like

teenagers.

had an abortion.

has one of the most vigorous

family planning programs in the

world. The government has en-

dorsed the work of private orga-

nizations that provide contra-

ceptives and sex education to

doctrine extends even to abor-

tion. Surveys during the past de-

cade show that large numbers of

Catholics — as many as 60 per-

cent in Mexico - believe it is

possible for a woman to be a

faithful Catholic even if she has

The coincidence of Catholic

teachings and individual repro-

ductive choices has always been.

Since the 1960s, the Vatican's

views on reproduction have faced

increasingly grave challenges — not: only the invention of new

mostly that: a coincidence.

The defection from church

CARE exist to serve the needy, but looking at these children one realizes the magnitude of the work that confronts us. We will give them food, clothing and shelter at the end of their journey, but can we replace all they have left behind?

Toward the end of the forest, we stopped and asked a tiny girl, who carried the toward the stopped and the stopped an

on her back an even timer boy, where she came from. Over there, she replied, pointing to the twisting pavement behind us. And where are you going, we asked. Forward, she told us, motioning to the black

road stretching before her.
We didn't delay her journey with more questions. What more was there to ask?

The writer is a CARE worker in Rwanda. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

pill and the intrauterine device, but also new motives. Urbaniza

tion, changes in women's roles and profound economic pressure have greatly complicated deci-

sions on family size.

The simple truth is that for most lay Roman Catholics, the

church's influence over reproduc-

tive decisions has greatly dimin-

ished. Today the faithful give

greater weight to the responsibil-

ity of parenthood than to the re-

vealed wisdom in Rome That

fact is unlikely to change, what-

The writer, a diplomatic corre-

spondent for The Christian Science

Monitor, is author of "Critical Masses: The Global Population

Challenge." He contributed this

comment to The New York Times.

COMPADES!

ever the outcome in Cairo.

In the Matter of Reproductive Choice, the Vatican Has Already Lost

nized, but even Roman Catholic

doctrine allows couples to limit the number of children they have

for legitimate financial and

health reasons. The controversy is

Although only "natural" con-

traception is sanctioned by the

church — that is, abstinence dur-

ing fertile periods — Catholics in

many countries now use contra-

ceptives at the same rate as the

Vatican, governments in most predominantly Roman Catholic

countries support family plan-

ning and have spent large sums

to make modern contraceptives

more than 90 percent Catholic,

Mexico, for example, which is

And despite pressure from the.

rest of the population.

widely available.

over the means used to do so.

WASHINGTON — Guada-lupe was married at age 16. She nodded when the priest said it would be her duty to have all the children God sent. Two children and years of hardship later, she made the most difficult decision of her life. After consulting her doctor but not her priest, she had herself sterilized.

"I know I'm supposed to do what God wants," she explained to a visitor in her tiny Mexican village. "But to bring children into the world and not to be able to give them proper food and clothing is not right."

If the statistics are correct, Guadalupe is a typical Latin American — a Catholic who is loyal to the church but has parted ways with the Vatican over contraception. For them, the Vatican's intense campaign against the UN population conference in Cairo this week is largely irrele-vant. However forceful its attacks on U.S. support for the conference in recent days. Rome is

fighting a losing battle.

The Vatican's opposition to language in the draft "Program of Action" — the 20-year blueprint for stabilizing world population and fostering development, to be approved in Cairo — is hardly insignificant. By keeping the conference tied up in arguments about the wording of the document, it will divert the delegates from adopting strategies to deal

But even that will be a Pyrrhic

Nor will the Vatican's cam-paign to win Muslim allies achieve much. Some fundamentalist Islamic leaders have joined it in criticizing the Cairo document, but many clerics across the Muslim world accept a more liberal interpretation of Islamic tradition that permits the use of contraceptives.

In militant Iran, concern over runaway population growth has prompted the government to promote smaller families with television ads, sermons and clinics offering free contraceptives and sterilization services.

The point is not widely recog-

By George Moffett

with population growth.

victory. Vatican officials may win the battle to alter sections of the draft document that they believe undermine the traditional family and promote abortion. They may delay the inevitable by slowing the growth of family planning programs in some Roman Catholic countries. But on the issue of reproductive choice they have lost the larger contest for the hearts and minds of many of the Catholic faithful.

Missing the Point in Cairo

In FACT, things are getting better for everyone, not just those in the richer nations. By almost every measure of human welfare, the world has shown steady improvement since Malthus's day. As for the population explosion, fertility rates have been declining for years. dramatically in most places. If we have more of us around today it is because fewer of us die at birth and on average we live longer. Even the World Bank, which takes a jaundiced view of population

growth, has let some of the good news slip out. As a recent report puts The average income in the developing world has doubled since 1960. There has been a dramatic expansion in world trade and a worldwide trend toward more open economies ... Social development has been remarkable: infant mortality has fallen sharply while literacy and life expectancy have increased substantially."

This is not the message from Cairo, where the reigning assumption is that more people are by definition bad for development. No one goes around complaining that there are too many Dutchmen, though with 450 people per square kilometer the Netherlands is more than three times as crowded as China.

Though much remains to be done to seat everyone at the banquet of prosperity, we now know what works: free peoples trading freely with one another. The problem at Cairo is that they have got the lesson

'Children Have a Right to Be Wanted'

couples in the world, up from one in eight 40 years ago.

grandchildren live good lives or struggle for survival.

ment, both in dollars and in active leadership.

community that values them."

giving it voice once again in the world.

ic systems that stifle growth, are the problem.

GREAT deal already has been done to tamp down the world's

A birthrate. Between 1950 and 1990, the average number of children

reason is that contraception is now practiced by roughly half the

Lest you become complacent, recall a second fact, as reflected in the

words of Vice President Al Gore: "It took roughly 10,000 generations

for the world to reach a population of 2 billion. And yet in my 46 years,

we have gone from a little over 2 billion to almost 6 billion." Around

the world today, there are a billion teenagers — and if that doesn't

make you worry, nothing will.

Whether the population of the globe levels off toward the middle of the next century at 8.3 billion or 10 billion or 12 billion — that is the

range of estimates - could well determine whether our children and

Through most of the postwar period, the United States has invested more funds, talent and expertise in helping expand maternal health,

child care and family planning facilities and programs around the

world than any other nation. Bill Clinton has increased that commit-

There have been times when Mr. Gore in particular has seemed to

me to overstate the case for population control. When he spoke at the

National Press Club last month, he suggested that the troubles in

Rwanda and Somalia and the threat that many Amercans see in

increased immigration all were aspects of "the population problem."

policy for the Overseas Development Council is probably on sounder

ground. The case for activist population policies, Mr. Cassen argues, is fundamentally "a moral and humanitarian one." Individuals and

couples "should only have the children they want and can support;

children have a right to be wanted and to enter a family and

'In a Free Society, People Are an Asset'

ATTHE HEART of the Cairo conference on population is the belief that there are too many people on the planet. This is a central tenet in "Earth in the Balance," the book written by the man who

heads the U.S. delegation to Cairo. But Vice President Al Gore, like

others who think our resources are already limited and can't stand

more consumers, is wrong. People are a resource, not a problem.

Governments, particularly those that limit freedom and have econom-

Jr. correctly notes that "the real issue is the assumption that curbing

population growth is critical for economic development. The premise

is preposterous. A growing population is not a drag on economic development. When combined with freedom, it is a stimulant."

densely populated nations that are also rich, including Japan, Germa-

ny, Britain, Holland, Belgium, Taiwan and South Korea, to name a

few? If population is the cause of poverty, all of these should be poor.

Again, Mr. Forbes has it right when he says: "In a free society people are an asset, not a liability. Poverty and malnutrition persist

only in those areas where governments dominate and suffocate eco-

- Cal Thomas, in a syndicated column.

Mr. Forbes cites Hong Kong as an example. What about other

Writing in the Sept. 12 issue of Forbes magazine, Malcolm S. Forbes

That is a sound principle, and it is good to see the United States

- David S. Broder, commenting in The Washington Post,

No doubt it is relevant, but Robert Cassen's essay on population

per couple in the developing nations dropped from 6.2 to 3.6. A major

backward. Wealth comes from people, not governments. - Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).



Against AIDS, Condoms Are Pro-Life

WASHINGTON — Ann is a Ugandan mother of seven and an AIDS widow. She may have escaped infection because she and her husband were separated before he became ill. He was living with another woman and returned to his family only in his last months. Ann, a former schoolteacher, is now a full-time

AIDS counselor. There is too much dying. Sometimes it overwhelms you, but you still have to go, each day, and talk to the sick, to their families. And then one day you arrive

and they are dead." Her story doesn't end there. My sister and her husband both died of AIDS, they left four orphans. I took the youngest. My elderly parents are supporting

As the media reported on the melancholy mood permeating the recent 10th international conference on AIDS in Yokohama, Jacan, they also informed us of the Vatican's continuing opposition to the recommendations of the World Conference on Population and Development, next week in Cairo. Perhaps the two meetings should have been side by side. That might have produced an occasion for discussing the terms

"sexual health" or "reproductive health," terms that Rome condemns for use at the conference. HIV infection is an epidemic of couples. In study after study, from Mexico to Thailand, one learns that a majority of women infected with the AIDS virus are monogamous partners of men who have had unprotected sexual

relations elsewhere.
It is an epidemic of families. Twenty million children will be orphaned by the disease in the next six years.

It is an epidemic of youth and women — the single most preva-lent cause of death among women aged 20 to 40 in many cities in. North America and Western Eu-rope. In sub-Saharan Africa, one in every 20 adult women is thought to be infected.

It is an epidemic of, yes, sexual health. HIV infection is preventable only by individuals taking precautions. Women are at the mercy of their partners to join them in taking those precautions, by the condom or abstinence. But abstinence is not always an option; when a husband makes demands, most women are obliged to oblige.

By Perdita Huston

As for the condom, that; too, is problematic. In just about every culture the use of a condom raises suspicions of infidelity, promiscuity or disease, as well as complaints of inconvenience. To ask one's partner to use one is to risk conflict. Not to ask is to risk in-

fection and death. Gao, a chubby 18-year-old, has returned to her family in Chiang Rai, Thailand. She is a carrier of the HIV virus, acquired while working as a prostitute in the brothels of Bangkok. 'Most men don't want to use condoms and if they don't, there was nothing we could do. We

were forced to service them." The task is to ensure that women gain the confidence and bargaining power to negotiate the practice of safe sex, their sexual and reproductive rights, with their partners. Only well-informed, self-assured women who have access to condoms can be successful at protecting themselves. Only then will we begin to see a slowdown of

infection rates.
But how? The international family planning movement has, over the years, distanced itself from the sex act in an effort to deliver contraception services. Itsstaff must be trained to counsel . tional Herald Tribune.

on sexual health, over and above the "reproductive health" advice already dispensed. Double protection is the new watchword: only a contraceptive and the use of a condom protect a woman from both unwanted pregnancy and HIV infection.

For years the Vatican has opposed the use of the condom. The centuries-old sheath is con demned for being a contraceptive, for denying new life. Surelysuch arguments are passe when humanity is confronted with the pace and nature of HIV infection, when the condom becomes one of the only ways of protecting life.

The Vatican also opposes the term "sexual health." But moral. leadership requires that it speak' up for women's sexual health, helping them to protect them-selves and their families from the greatest plague of our time.

These are not, as the Vatican might claim, feminist arguments. They are life-giving arguments. based on facts and statistics. HIV infection is a global affliction that should transform Vatican fears' about birth control into a global. effort for death control.

The writer is preparing a book of interviews with families in 12 coun-. tries around the world. She contributed this comment to the Interna-

frage to women. The bill accords,

a vote to all women who have

attained majority, with the excep-tion of prostitutes.

LONDON - The British Army

scized the Belgian capital of

1944: Brussels Taken

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Defending Bali THE HAGUE - In an official

despatch from Lombok the Gov-ernor General of the Dutch Indies telegraphs today [Sept. 4]: "After conferring with the military and naval commanders and the Council of the Netherlands I do not consider it necessary to send naval reinforcements or a further force of marines, but I fully approve of a detachment of colonial reserve and five hundred additional soldiers." Despatches from Batavia state that Captain Landgreen, with a detachment, is held prisoner by the Balinese. The Rajah offers to deliver them on the condition that peace is con-

Brussels and the great Belgian port of Antwerp in a tremendous port of Antwerp in a tremendous-sweep yesterday [Sept. 4], and the Dutch said these forces roared on five miles into the the last rail lines from the Belgian and French Channel coasts to Germany. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called on the Dutch to save from German demolition the docks, factories and rails of

المرابعة الماء ا ife for beater some

12:30 B 1 1 2 B

建物工作

See IRENIL PAGE #

bill granting Parliamentary suf-

cluded and the Dutch troops are withdrawn.

1919: Female Suffrage ROME - The Chamber of Dep-

Rotterdam, indicating that the battle for the Netherlands was breaking with the same speed with which the battle for Beluties has accepted a Government grum was ending.

Liber for Ani, Michael Robertson, S. Comerney Rd., Sungquer (2011) 10: 10:1472-7508. Fatt (10):234-259. May, Ho. Ani, R. D. Kamayadi. S. Colone over Rd., H. on Komp. Tel. 852-9222-1188. Fatt (852-9222-119). Tel. May Cheman. J. Schlieber, Frechteben. 15: 00:23 Frendfur M. Tel. (079) 72-67-55. Fatt (079) 72-73-70. Tel. Machael Comp. SSO Thad Art., New York, A. J. 10:22. Tel. (212) 752-8991. Fatt (212) 755-8285. Fresh Long. On the Comp. SSO Thad Art., New York, A. J. 10:22. Tel. (212) 752-8991. Fatt (071) 740-2254. F. K. Advertisang, Object On J. Long. Acta. London WC2. Tel. (071) 83n-48912. Fatt (071) 740-2254. S.A. am capital de J. 200 (00) F. RC3 Nanteere R. 732021126. Commission Parthers. No. 61337. p. 1993. International Hendel Tribune. All rights reserved BSN 0294-5852. nomic activity. Birthrates fall as a country's economy expands."

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JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice Princedost

ECAPITAL MARKETS

searching for clues about the in-

be an exercise in frustration.

U.S. economy is furthest along the growth curve and assumed to

raising official interest rates.

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

ARIS — This is the week to watch for a clue to where bond prices are headed Professional

The week will get off to a slow start. On Monday, North American markets will be closed for the Labor Day holiday and

Tuesday is the start of the Jewish New Year. But everyone will be

But analysts are sharply divided about whether the U.S. rate rises have slowed growth sufficiently to keep inflationary pressures in

check. Philip Braverman at DKB Securities in New York asserted

Albert Wojnilower, senior adviser at CS First Boston in New

York, agreed the Fed was likely to hold rates steady until late in the year but expected them to "rise substantially" during 1995. He concurred with the view at J. P. Morgan & Co. that short-term U.S.

rates will peak next year at 7 percent, up from the current 4.75 percent, and he predicted the yield on 10-year government paper

would rise about a percentage point from the current level of 7.27 percent. Rising yields mean falling bond prices.

interest rates also has an impact on the outlook for the dollar.

Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez in Paris, who said he be-

lieved U.S. growth was slowing and that bond prices were headed

higher rather than lower, cautioned that "no buying of Treasury bonds means no recovery for the dollar."

have a major impact on the dollar, John Lipsky at Salomon

Brothers Inc. in New York warned of a new threat from last week's

news that the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, would oppose

congressional approval this year of the recently concluded Uruguay

Round of trade liberalization agreed to by the 123 member coun-

year as proposed by Mr. Dole "is not the same as rejecting it," Mr.

See TREND, Page 9

Delaying approval of the Uruguay Round agreement until next

INDEX

Latin America 144.67 Down 0.26%

Capital Goods 120.79 119.01 +1.50

Raw Materials 137.74 133.82 +2.93

Miscelfaneous 137.99 132.92 +3.81

Cinternational Herald Tribuna

Sept. 2

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Turkish lira 34236.
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tries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

International Herald Tribune

of 280 internationally investable 119

stocks from 25 countries.

Week ending September 2,

134 Asia/Pacific

Business News.

daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Finance 117.91 117.97 -0.05 Consumer Goods 105.39 103.40 +1.92

The molex tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Critie, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Maxico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norwey, Singepore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in lemms of market peptalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

| Sept. 2 | Sept

Clashigs in Amsterdam, Landon, New York, and Zurich, fixings in other centers: Toronto

rates of Jam.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar: ": Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not

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Energy 116.33 113.39 +2.59

Utilities 131.58 130.26 +1.01

Services 123.48 122.08 +1.15

Cross Rates

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World Stock Index, composed

While the Japanese-U.S. trade talks this month are expected to

The clash in views about the prospects for growth and levels of

"the economy is slowing dramatically" and predicted unwinding inflation pressures should keep the Federal Reserve Board on hold

or, at worst, make one final increase toward the end of the year.

tentions of institutional inves-tors. Chances are high that it will A dollar recovery

prices are headed. Professional money managers returning

from vacation will either start committing cash holdings built up over the summer or will remain on the sidelines

fearing that the risk far outweighs the potential reward.

depends on appetite for

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Post-Vacation Strategies

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Forward Rates $\mathbf{x}^{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 41549 part of the age Learning 14. 15 Med 1987



Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosess Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Hallana (Milas); Apence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokya (Tokya); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR), Other data from Reuters and AP.

China Plans To Expand **Domestic**

Automaker BELJING - China plans to invest \$250 million in its only wholly domestic-owned carmaker to boost output as it gears up for a major promotion

of its fledgling auto industry.

The money will be used to expand several auto plants in the northern city of Tianjin, more than doubling their capacity to 150,000 units per year from the current 60,000, the

China Daily said Sunday. The report said that by pumpng huge sums of money into the industry, the government hopes to develop at least six car assembly plants by the end of 1995 in six major Chinese cities. It did not name the cities.

The Tianjin Automobile Industrial Corp. is a governmentowned operation that uses technology and equipment imported from the Japanese automaker Daihatsu Motor Co., an affiliate of Toyota Motor Corp.

Toyota has promised to help China with additional managerial expertise and technology as the country launches an auto promotion policy to begin in 1996, when a freeze on allowing foreign companies to set up factories in China is to be lifted.

China also has been easing rules on individual auto ownership, and many foreign carmakers have expressed interest in tapping that vast market. The government has said that in 1996, it would give priority to those carmakers who also would establish parts factories and oth-

er support industries in China. The president of Toyota, Tatsuro Toyoda, who visited Beijing, Tianjin and the northeastern city of Shenyang last week, 66 percent. said his company hoped to be-gin car assembly in China in 1996 if given the opportunity.

Mr. Toyoda did not elaborate. Japanese news reports had said the project would involve statement over the weekend an-Tianjin Automobile Industrial. more than 40 years automaking experience.

Education Fails to Protect High Wages By Barbara Vobejda Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — College-educated women are the only group whose real wages have not fallen in the early 1990s, while the for their children's future." The Economic Policy Institute report noted wages of college-educated men are declining

U.S. Degrees Off Course

a new report on the U.S. work force.
"The State of Working America 1994-95," issued by the Economic Policy Institute, offers a bleak picture of the continuing economic struggle that faces many working families, despite an economic expansion that is nearly two years old. The report challenges the long-held belief that college-educated workers are insulated from the wage stagnation that has accompanied the sweeping economic changes

as fast as less-educated workers, according to

International Herald Tribune, Monday, September 5, 1994

of the past two decades. "The economy is in expansion and producing jobs at a rate consistent with earlier recoveries. Nevertheless, the economic problems of the 1980s continue to be felt," the report said, citing the continuing "middle-class squeeze" and ongoing wage inequality.

The report's analysis of labor-market trends "reveals the extent of the problems that the Clinton administration has inherited and still must overcome," said Lawrence Mishel, research director at the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal research organization in

The study comes days after a similarly

B. Reich, who described a middle class "most of whom hold jobs but who are justifiably uneasy about their own standing and fearful

some bright spots, including the benefits realized by the working poor as a result of the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit and changes in the federal tax code that increased the share of taxes paid by the richest Americans and eased the tax burden on the poorest While a Labor Department study last week

showed that most of the nearly 4 million jobs added since 1988 are in relatively high-wage occupations, that represents only a fraction of the country's labor force and does not necessarily mean wages for those jobs are keeping pace with inflation.

"The majority of Americans remain worse off in the early 1990s than they were at the end of the 1970s," Mr. Mishel and Jared Bernstein, another economist, wrote in the Economic Policy Institute's report.

The authors found that, despite an uptick in median family income from 1992 to 1993, real, or inflation-adjusted, incomes are still at least \$1,500 below their 1989 levels. While families have been compensating for declin-

See JOBS, Page 11

Son Deposes Haft at Real Estate Firm

By Kara Swisher ington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Herbert Haft has been unexpectedly deposed as chairman of the real estate company he founded decades ago by his youngest son, Ronald Haft, the company said over the weekend.

The 74-year-old real estate and retail tycoon also had his stake in Combined Properties Inc. reduced to 45 percent from

Under the new plan, Ronald Haft, 34, will hold 33 percent of the company's shares. He also is to continue as chief executive. Combined Properties issued a

nouncing the changes. Herbert However, the China Daily said Haft and Ronald Haft refused to heels of reports that Herbert the Tianjin factories would "go comment, but Herbert Haft's Haft borrowed \$18 million it alone, backed by China's lawyers said they would move to from Dart without the board's overturn the actions in court. Combined Properties is a pri-

used his bungee technology to gain worldwide media

coverage when he dived 110

meters (327 feet) from the

second story of the Eiffel

bank loans for expansion

was difficult for the first few

years until the group had a proven record of safety and

"In the early days, banks

thought we were a joke," Mr. van Asch said. "Now we are

in a much better position, but

our operations are based on

cash flow rather than tangi-

ble assets, so it is still quite

difficult to borrow the

amounts we need to expand,

and the interest rates we pay are a bit higher than normal." Since 1990 the company

has opened jump sites in Normandy, France, Cairns,

Australia, and Las Vegas and

Orlando in the United States.

the first Asian jump site at

Kuta Beach on the Indone-

sian island of Bali at a cost

of \$7.5 million in 1993, with

about 75 percent from bun-

gee jumping and the rest from sales of outdoor adven-

The company had revenue

Mr. van Asch said the

company, which has about

100 employees worldwide,

operates on a net profit mar-

gin of between 10 percent

gee jumping? "It's a major psychological challenge for

people to push themselves

beyond what they've been

able to do before," Mr. van

Asch said. "It gives a massive

boost to self-esteem and self-

confidence; for some, its like

with what they've done and

can't wait to tell others about

What is the appeal of bun-

of about \$550,000.

ture wear.

and 15 percent.

In December, it will open

sound management.

Mr. van Asch said getting

Tower in Paris in 1987.

more than 40 prime shopping against Ronald's siblings, Robcenters and other real estate in the Washington region. The properties are largely owned by Herbert Haft and Ronald Haft and are worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Haft family also controls the publicly traded Dart Group Corp., which owns large stakes in the retailers Crown Books, Trak Auto Corp. and Shoppers Food Warehouse Corp.

Ronald Haft has said his father was trying to remove him from the presidency of Crown Books and also may be trying to bounce him from the presidency of Dart, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Haft and Ronald Haft refused to heels of reports that Herbert comment, but Herbert Haft's Haft borrowed \$18 million permission.)

Before their estrangement, (AP, AFP, Reuters) vate company that manages Herbert and Ronald were allied

ert and Linda Haft, and Herbert's ex-wife, Gloria. "There was a board meeting Combined Properties and

Herbert Haft was removed as chairman of the board," said Robert Greenberg of Keck, Mahin & Cate, Combined Properties' new independent counsel.

Tietmeyer Says **German Rates** Will Stay Steady

Hans Tietmeyer, the president made it difficult for German of the Bundesbank, said over rates to break free from the genthe weekend that interest rates eral trend and head lower. He would stay at current levels for said that long-term rates in the several weeks because the Ger- United States, Britain, Sweden man economy is expanding fast and Italy had clearly turned up. enough and does not need a

push from cheaper credit. The German economy could mercial lending rates might sig-grow 2 percent in 1994 and is nal higher rates across Europe. firmly on the road to recovery, but the central bank must keep a wary eye on prices, Mr. Tietmeyer told a business conference on Saturday. "We will contimue the policy of the steady hand in coming weeks," he said.

Interest-rate reductions will depend on a slowdown in Germany's rapid money supply growth, he said. The M-3 measure of the money supply was growing at an annualized rate of 9.9 percent in July, well above the range of 4 percent to 6 percent that the Bundesbank thinks will keep inflation subdued.

"Our central indicator is the money supply," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "We have come out of extreme money supply growth and into calmer waters, but we are still well above the corridor wait and see how the money supply develops."

The economy is on "a solid new growth path," and inflation, which is running at around

India to Offer Stakes in 21 Firms

He also said trends to higher BIELEFELD, Germany - interest rates in other countries He also dismissed concern that recent rises in French com-

> The Bundesbank has cut its discount rate, which effectively sets a floor under German and European interest rates, to 4.5 percent from a peak of 8.75 per-cent in September 1992. It last cut the discount rate in May, when it trimmed the Lombard emergency borrowing rate to 6 percent. Both rates are charged on collateralized loans to banks,

the discount rate. "With rates at current levels, we have already come down considerably, thus setting, from our perspective, the conditions for the continuation of the recovery. But I never say never," he said.

with limited funds available at

He also said there was little chance that most European Union countries would be ready we feel is appropriate. And because of that, we're going to of 1996, adding that Germany did not meet the entrance criteria. If monetary union began without correct economic conditions the result could be an "inflation community" or a quick 3 percent, is unsatisfactorily collapse of the union, he said. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

NEW DELHI - India will offer equity in 21 state-owned companies in the year to The government's privatization push has triggered protests by trade unions. March 1995 as part of the privatization of the The dispute comes on the

giant public sector, an official spokesman said in remarks published Sunday. The government plans to sell between 10 percent and 20 percent of its holdings this

year, either by auction or direct sale of shares, according to published reports. The spokesman said the 21 companies in-

cluded the Oil & Natural Gas Commission. tries, Shipping Corp. of India, and Steel Aupers and domestic news agencies. thority of India Ltd.

put public-sector restructuring at the top of cording to the reports.

his agenda since starting a program of economic liberalization in July 1991.

■ Volkswagen Plans Factory in India

Volkswagen AG plans to set up a car factory in India, one of the world's fastest-growing automobile markets, Reuters reported.

Volkswagen, Europe's biggest and the world's fourth-largest carmaker, has chosen the Indian tractor manufacturing giant Eicher Motors Ltd. as its partner in conducting a six-Indian Oil Corp., Indian Telephone Indus- month feasibility study, according to newspa-

The study will help Volkswagen decide Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has which of its models to launch in India, ac-

The Ups and Downs Of Bungee Business

By Michael Richardson consistency, Mr. Hackett International Revald Tribune QUEENSTOWN, New Zealand — When the newlyweds Naoyuki and Yuko Futakami of Japan leapt off the bridge spanning a gorge and plummeted toward the icy water of the Kawarau River the other day, it was

business as usual SMALL for the BUSINESS Hackett Bungy jumping group.

In the past six years, the privately owned New Zealand company has developed a thriving international operation based on the willingness of people to throw themselves from bridges, viaducts, towers and helicopters with only a specially fabricated cord made of elastic latex rubber connected to their ankles to halt their falls.

Mr. Futakami, 27, from Saitama, near Tokyo, said that he jumped from the platform on the bridge 43 meters (141 feet) above the Kawarau river because "I wanted to test my nerve." His wife, Yuko, said that for her, taking the plunge was "a

honeymoon memory." Both agreed that it was a scary form of fun but well worth the cost of 89 New Zealand dollars (\$54) each, which included transport and a commemorative T-shirt.

Henry van Asch, managing director, co-founder and joint owner of A. J. Hackett Bungy, said that since the company was established in 1988, it had "done nearly 500,000 jumps without an accident.

The chairman, A. J. Hackett, a New Zealander who is based in Europe, decided to develop a safe, controlled watching a video in 1986 of members of the Oxford University Dangerous Sports Club jumping from the Gold gate bridge in San Francisco using elastic cords.

With help from scienusis

Mr. van Asch said his company advertises in the adventure travel media but relies method of jumping after mainly on "word of mouth." When properly managed, bungee jumping "is such a good product that most people go away feeling elated

Articles in this series apat Auckland University who tested its performance and pear every other Monday.

Russia Bans MMM Ads in State Media

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MOSCOW - The government has banned the troubled MMM investment fund from advertising in state-run media,

It said Prime Minister Viktor

ed state-run media to stop advertising by "organizations attracting investments from individuals and legal entities in violation of existing laws."

MMM is among dozens of

sia's unregulated financial mar-

ITAR-Tass reported Sunday.

S. Chernomyrdin signed the decree on Saturday because MMM had violated a presidential order aimed at protecting consumers from unfair advertising. The government also instruct-

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get-rich-quick schemes in Rus-(Reuters, AP)

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Connect Kathiecen Hull, NBAA,

Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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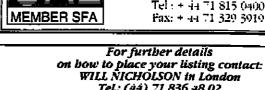
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New International Bond Issues

\$150 1995 1/2 99.90

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SHORT COVER

MEXICO CITY (Reuter) — Aerovias de Mexico (Aeromexico)

and Mexicana de Aviacion said Sunday that their chairman, Ger-

ardo de Prevoisin, had resigned in a move apparently aimed at appearing creditor banks seeking to restructure the financing of the

The announcement, which appeared in Mexico City newspapers.

said José Luis Llamosas Portilla, a member of the Aeromexico

Dard, had been named that airline's new president, but a new Mexicana president had not yet been chosen.

Aeromexico took control of Mexicana in February 1993 and

owns 55 percent of its former rival. Mexicana posted a \$115 million

HANOI (Reuters) — Vietnam Airlines has increased its fore-cast for the number of new aircraft needed over the next decade

and may sell shares to pay for them, an official newspaper

"The airline forecasts a need for \$3 billion to \$5 billion to acquire between 60 and 80 commercial planes," the Vietnam News said. The paper quoted Nguyen Ngoc Minh, the state airline's deputy general director, as saying it planned to become a state of the paper of the paper of the paper.

A Vietnam Airlines official said six months ago the carrier planned to more than double its existing fleet, to between 30 and 40

planes of all types, by the turn of the century. The new figures indicate it might then need another 30 to 40 planes by 2004 to 2005.

said in a published report that he would outlast Dieter Bock, his

The company has refuted reports that it would oust the 76-year-old who has led the company for the past 33 years in favor of his

"major regional carrier" in the next decade.

ce0chairman at the conglomerate.

loss in the first-half of 1994 and Aeromexico lost \$136 million.

Vietnam Says It Needs More Planes

Aeromexico, Mexicana Chief Quits

FF 500 2004 7¾ 100.10

1999 2.65 100

(enoillim)

end

Terms

Over 3-month Libor Noncollable, Fees 0.10%, Denominal \$10,000, (Swiss Bank Corp.)

Over 6-month Libor, Nancallable, Increased from \$200 mil-tion. Fees not disclosed, (Chase Investment Bank.)

Interest will be 0.98 over 6-month Libor until 1999, when issue

is callable at par. Thereafter 2½ over, Fees 0.45%, Denomina-tions \$500,000. (Goldman Sachs Singapore.)

interest will be 1^{16} over 6-month Libor until 1999, when issue is callable at par. Thereafter 3.00 over Fees 1%, (Coldmon Sachs Im L)

Over 3-month Libor. Nancollable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerz-

Interest will be 0.275 over 6-month Libor until April 2000, thereafter 0.50 over. Nancollable, Fees not disclosed (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)

Reaffered at 99.79. Noncallable, Fees 2%, (CSFB Effecten-

Interest will be 74% until 1999, when issue is callable at par. Thereafter it will rase in steps to 10.05% in 2004. Fees not disclosed. [Paribas Capital Markets.]

1997 6% 101.01 100.00 Reaffered at 99.885, Noncaliable, Fees 1%%, (Goldman Sachs

1999 7% 100.97 99.30 Reaffered at 99.47, Nancallable, Fees 1%%, (Merrill Lynch

П. 150,000 1997 11.40 101.22 100.10 Noncallable. Fees 1%% (Barca Commerciale Itahana.)

m. 150,000 1999 111/a 100% 99.00 Noncollable. Fees 1%% [Cample.]

m. 175,000 1997 11% 100.315 100.25 Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (J.P. Margan.)

ML 150,000 1996 11 101.275 100.35 Noncollable, Fees 11/4%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)

ML 150,000 1996 11 1011/s 100.10 Noncollable, Fees 11/s%, (Swys Bank Corp.)

TTL 200,000 1997 11% 101.265 100.57 Noncallable, Fees 1%% (Swiss Bank Corp.)

Aus\$ 100 1998 9 101,43 99,70 Nancallable, Fees 13/36, (ABN-AMRO Bank.)

DF 250 1997 6% 100,888 99.55 Reoffered at 99.70. Noncollable, Fees 11/6%, JABN-AMRO

C\$ 250 2004 91/s 101.515 99.55 Reaffered at 99.84. Nancallable. Fees 2%, [ABN-AMBRO

8% 101,325 99.60 Noncollable, Fees 11/4%, (Hambras Bank.)

(Swiss Bank Corp.)

2004 73/4 1011/8 99,35 Reoffered at 99.95, Noncollable, Fees 2%, (ABN-AMRO

101% 99.70 Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1%%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)

Noncallable private placement, Fees 0.25%. Deno 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'L)

Noncollable private placement, Fees not disclosed. Denomina-nors 100 million yen, (Missibishi Finance.)

Noncallable, Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yes. (Kidder Peabody Int'l.)

Noncollable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million ven. (CS First Boston.)

Noncaliable private placement. Fees not disclosed. Denomina-tions 100 million yet. (CS First Baston.)

Semiannual coupon indicated at 1½ to 2%. Redeemable in 1999 to yield up to 0.50 over Treasures. Convertible at an expected 5 to 9% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Sept. 14. (Baring Brothers & Co.)

TREND:

Callable of par in 1995. Fees 0.60% (Yamaichi Int'l.)

Compiled by Paul Floren

Floating Rate Notes

Banco Latinoamericano de

Exportaciones

Essar Gujarat

(Singapore)

Okobank

Finland

(Соултан)

Europe

Français

France

BB Finance

delle Provincie

Trust (London)

Lombarde

Krung Thei Bank

Yokohama Finance

Fixed-Coupons

Ford Credit Europe

Volvo Group Finance

Société Nationale des

Chemits de Fer

Crédit Local de

Cassa di Risparmio

Morgon Guaranty

currencies is equally uncertain. With recovery now firmly undoubt whether official European rates can decline and some worry about how soon they are likely to start increasing. Political uncertainties also will increase with

United States.

legislative elections in Germany in October and the presidential election in France in March. Analysts said that an upset to prospects for Helmut Kohl to retain his position as chancellor would dramatically weaken the

European bond markets and

Deutsche mark. But at the same time. Denmark and Spain, which also face upcoming elections, and France and Italy are all laboring with unbearably high longterm interest rates. Real yields, or what is left after subtracting inflation, are 6 percent in

These high real levels of course reflect market assessments of risk. But, observed Malcolm Roberts, Londonbased analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, "real yields of 6 percent and higher cannot be sustained." Ultimately something has to give - rates will be pushed down by investors rushing to buy bonds or by official

willingness to tolerate inflation. Jan G. Loeys at J. P. Morgan bonds currently are a better investment than U.S. or Japanese debt, but advises moving out of Sweden, Italy and Denmark and shifting into Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Britain. Among the highyielders, Mr. Loeys recommended Spain "which has the least

Treasury Bonds Headed for Rare Annual Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches lion U.S. Treasury market may be headed for its first annual percent by year end, we'd be loss since man first walked on happy," said Robert G. Smith

this year, according to Ryan ecstatic."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Labs, a New York-based investthe mathematics of bonds. That is not counting taxes or inflaat 2.8 percent in America.

"You have to go back to 1969 before the Ryan Treasury index had a negative return for the year," said Sean F. McShea, a Ryan analyst. The Ryan index

fell 1.32 percent in 1969. Negative returns are uncommon in the world's major bond markets. Until this year, there had been only one episode since 1987 — Japan in 1989 — among the Group of Seven industrial ized countries, according to the J. P. Morgan Government Bond Index. The G-7 consists of the Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

Total return is the interest income on a bond, reinvested interest, plus or minus any change in the bond's price over a given period of time. The return is expressed as an annualized percent of the amount invested.

The odds the Treasury market will eke out a positive return this year are not good, investors and analysts said. Bond yields would have to plunge for the rest of the year for the return to be unchanged. As yields rise. prices fall.

"You need a pretty good price gain to get this thing back to zero," Mr. McShea said.

This matters most to professional investors who must revalue their portfolio's worth on a daily basis. Individuals who buy bonds with the intention of holding them to maturity do not much care whether the price of their bonds changes. They are after the semiannual interest payment, which does not change.

For the professional, though, prospects look grim. For the Treasury market to achieve a positive return this year, the vield on the benchmark 30-vear hond would have to fall 72 basis points from the 7.49 percent vield posted Friday.

NEW YORK — The S3 tril-on 11.5 Treasury market may "If we're at 7 percent, 7.25

3d, executive vice president of Treasury notes and bonds Smith Affiliated Capital Corp., have fallen 3.99 percent so far "If we broke 7 percent, we'd be

Treasury bond prices finished the week nearly steady with the previous week's level, but many analysts said they exment adviser that specializes in pected prices to forge lower this week, especially with more inflation data due

tion, which currently is running to release its producer price index for August on Friday, and the new inflation numbers "may not be so friendly to the bond market," said Stephen so far this year, the Fed has

division of Lehman Brothers.

He said he expected producer rates keep rising, the probability Rising inflation readings be virtually nil.

could cause the market to repolicy is on hold at least will go to 8 percent," said James ing: "I'll hang in here for the through the Nov. 15 Federal Open Market Committee meet- research at Arbor Trading

"Although evidence of accelemerged yet in consumer prices afford to wait until they do," So far this year, the Fed has Many portfolio managers have

"I've seen a lot of money manthink its assumption that Fed- agers very sanguine about the Jones said. "People got caught eral Reserve Board's monetary market, and saying maybe yields in a downdraft but they're say-

Group, in Barrington, Illinois. "If you look at the math, that's erating inflation has not still a pretty good wallop." The only remedy to rising or wages, policymakers cannot rates this year has been to hold Salomon Brothers Inc. told cli- Treasury bills, whose dollar take advantage of any rally in price does not fluctuate much.

Even bond bulls do not see Shifer, chief financial market raised overnight bank lending not swallowed that pill yet, said hat happening.

Even bond bulls do not see Shifer, chief financial market raised overnight bank lending not swallowed that pill yet, said hat happening.

Even bond bulls do not see Shifer, chief financial market raised overnight bank lending not swallowed that pill yet, said hat happening. 1.75 points, to 4.75 percent. If Management in Minneapolis.

"People tell you they're worprices to be reported up 0.4 per-cent for the month.

of achieving a positive return for the year in the bond market will market surveys show that people's portfolios are longer than their benchmark index." Mr. Bianco, director of fixed-income recovery."

The recovery, if it does arrive. could be brief, Mr. Jones said. That's why he is keeping his portfolio's duration at about 5.25 years — a little longer than the 5.05-year duration of his short-term securities such as benchmark bond index - to the fourth quarter. Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

ployment for the three months ending July 31. Outlook: Consumer prices to rise

1 T percent in August
Mexico City The central bank announces August Inflation rate Outlook:
Prices to rise between 0.4 percent and 0.6

Sept. 6 Detroit Automakers report

August.
Caracas Shareholders' meeting for

state-owned pirims Aeropostal. Outlook Officials are expected to announce the company, closed last week because of a labor dispute, will remain closed and its

assets will be sold.
• Sept. 7 Washington Labor Depart-

ment reports revised productivity and costs for the second quarter.

Buenos Aires Protentinary July trade fig-ures. Outlook Exports rise.

Weshington U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Japan International Trade & Industry Minister Ryularo Hashi-

to meet to discuss Irade.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, September 5 - September 9

A schedule of this week's economic and

Asia-Pacific

 Sept. 5 Melbourne Australia & New Zealand Bank job vacancy index for Au-gust. Forecast 2 percent decline. Tokyo Machine tool orders for July. Hong Kong China Hongkong Photo Products Holdings announces details of

its initial public stock offering.

Kuala Lumpur Telekom Malaysia Bhd.
holds special stockholders' meeting to
discuss \$300 million to \$500 million Euroconvertible bond.

Ipoh, Malaysia KiB Textiles Bhd. share-holders' meeting to discuss proposed venture with Pembagunan Jays Sdn. of Kuals Lumpur Malaysian Institute of Economic Research holds "Branstorm-Economic Research holds "Branstorning Meeting on the Trade Agenda of the
1990s." Through Sept. 7.
Singapore Xu Kuang Di, executive deputy mayor of Shanghai, China, meets with
Singapore businessmen at luncheon
hosted by Alan Yeo, chairman of Singaports Turtus Designment Barrier Singa-

pore's Trade Development Board. Earnings expected First Pacific, Fos-ter's, Hopewell Holdings, North Broken Hill, Poseidon Gold, Seven Network. Sept. 6 Tokyo Japanese vahicla im-

ports in August.

Tokyo Bank of Japan to release its quarterly tankan survey of corporate sent-ment and business conditions. Tolyo Shares in Japan Telecom begin trading on the second section of the Tokvo Stock Exchange. Sydney Reserve Bank of Australia monthly board meeting. Hong Kong Trade Minister Bob McMul-lan and 12 chief executives from major

Australian companies begin 10-day trade trip to Hong Kong and China to boost Investment
Kuzia Lumpur 11th Malaysian Infernational Building and Construction Expostion. Through Sept. 9 at the Putra World
Trade Center
Tologo United States to launch its "EMS
Caravan" roadshow of U.S. emergency
medical equipment. An American-built

U.S. emergency medical faci supplies will tour Japan through July
Singapore Seminar entitled "Shanghas in the 21st Century," led by Xu Kuangdi, executive deputy mayor of Shangha at the Shangn-La Hotel.

Sept. 7 Wellington Producer price index for June quarter. Forecast: Rise in

input and output prices.

Tokyo Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno holds press conference.
Hong Kong Pepsi-Cola International
Asia Pacific holds news conference about
the signing of a contract for Simonacci
S.p.A & Saremi S.p.A. to provide bottling

s.p.r. o Sarenii s.p.r. to provide octoreg and carning line equipment for all Pepsi's new plants in China. Singapore Seagate Technology Inc. news conference to discuss its expansion plans for Singapore and Asia.

Bangkok Louis R. Hughes, president of
General Motors Europe, vibits Bangkok,
for talks with executives of Phra Nakorn

Automobile Ltd., the agent for Opel, on the possibility of assembling Opels in Sydney Robert Joss, managing director of Westpac Bank, addresses the Secur-ties institute. Topic: Profiting from cultural

change.

Earnings expected Air New Zealand,
Hong Kong & China Gas, Woolworth. • Sept. 8 Wellington Reserve Bank of New Zealand releases economic fore-

Sydney Westpac-Melbourne Institute consumer confidence survey. Sydney Westpac-Melipourne institute consumer confidence sourcey. Sydney Labor force figures for August. Forecast: Unemployment rate to rise to 9.7 percent; employment numbers to decline by about 30,000.

Hong Kong Banyan Systems Inc. Chairman David Mahoney speaks at an American Chamber of Comcan charmoer or commerce in Hong Kong on "Enterprise Networking." Earnings expected Briefley Invest-ments, BTR Nylax, Century City Interna-tional Holdings, Nine Network, Wing Shan International.

 Sept. 9 Rangoon Petroleum Au-thority of Thailand to sign gas purchase agreement with Burma for a gas field in the Gulf of Mantaban. The field is operated by Total SA and Unocal Corp. is a

Tokyo Manne & Fire Insurance Associa-tion of Japan nolds annual meeting. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, Finance Minister Masavoshi Takemura. Zurich 2nd-quarter gross domestic product. Forecast: Up 1.7 percent in year.

(Keidanren) Cheirman Shoichiro Toyoda

• Expected this week Brussels August unemployment. Forecast 14.5 percant. Frankfurt July manufacturing orders

Forecast: Up 0.5 percent.
Frankfurt July M-3 money supply.
Frankfurt August cost of living. Zurich August unemployment, Forecast: 4.5 percent.

month, up 6.3 percent in year.

imployment. Forecast: Up 5,000 loan: Finance Minister Theo Waigel introduces 1995 budget to German parlia-

trastation of the process (350 draft budget.

London July industrial production Forecast Up 0.3 percent.

Earnings expected Bowater, Generale de Banque, Royal Ahold.

Bank of England Governor Eddie George and Chancellor Kenneth Clarke. Parts 2nd-quarter gross domestic product. Forecast Up 0.8 percent.

sumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.4 per-cent in month, up 2.5 percent in year. Lindau, Germany Two-day informal meeting of EU finance ministers. Oelo August consumer price index. Forecast: Down 0.1 percent in month, up 1.5 necrost in year. 1.5 percent in year.

• Sept. 5 Santiago National Institute of Statistics releases August inflation rate, industrial production for July and unem-

Europe

• Sept. 5 London August M-0 money supply. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in

■ Sept. 6 Frankfurt Western German August unemployment Forecast: Down 5,000. Also, Eastern German August un-

• Sept. 7 London Monthly meeting of

 Sept. 8 Copenhagen July unemployment, Forecast: 12.1 percent.
 Frankfurt Western German 2nd-quarter gross domestic product. Forecast: Up 1.0

London .kune global visible trade. Fore-cast: £800 million deficit.

• Sept. 9 Amsterdam August con-

serve Board reports July consumer credit Sao Paulo August automobile produc-tion. Outlook: Production could set record for August Brasilia Presidential candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso expected to release

• Sept. 8 Washington Federal Re-

economic program.

Washington The Labor Department re-ports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. • Sept. 9 Washington August producer price index Ottawa Labor force survey for August.

4.00

Copper Price Points to U.S. Growth

economic growth, manufacturers say.

struction site; the metal is em- ers of copper, account for 42 ployed throughout the electron- percent of total U.S. demand. ics industry, including in tel-Lipsky states. "But the risk for evision and computer manufact- looking better than it has for financial markets is that inves- uring; about 50 pounds (23 kil- the past two or three years,"

looks set to continue.

Such an event could have a significant" impact on U.S. mand shows no signs of slipping. "Our sales are very good right markets and the dollar because now, and we expect that to confinancing the U.S. current-actinue into next year." said a copcount deficit requires large inper buyer with General Motors Corp.'s Harrison division in flows of foreign capital to the Lockport, New York. We are Meanwhile, the outlook for up dramatically from the reces-

sionary levels of a year ago." The division's copper purchases are directly related to der way, there is considerable General Motors's car production levels, the buyer said. Copper for September delivery on New York's Commodity Exchange rose to \$1.165 a pound last week, the highest the

contract nearest expiration has settled since January 1991. U.S. demand for copper is

Euromarts

At a Glance

Eurobond Yields \$\frac{\text{Yr ligh Yr ligh Y 8.41 6.20 11.13 7.04 8.77 6.18 8.07 5.81 9.64 6.28 9.49 6.29 8.84 5.99 465 2.87

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\$ Nons \$ Nons 9,744 90 16,786.49 31,525-40 27,466,40 38300 59220 1,931 20 17,466,40 6,134.30 1,572,00 27,216.70 3,001,00 5,016.90 10,227,00 7,796.70 18,410 10 21,776.10 28,607.60 68,719,00 59,575.50

6-mon:10 5 3/10 5%

in London agreed that European Source: Euroclean, Cedel. Libor Rates Deutsche mark 415/16 Pound sterling 51/16 political problems and a relatively low debt burden."

New-home construction rose Copper prices are at three- 4.7 percent in July, confound-and-a-half-year highs amid de- ing analysts who predicted that clining world stockpiles and ris- rising rates for mortgages and ing demand, and that scenario construction financing would cause a real estate slowdown. Copper wire and plumbing The housing and construction fixtures are found at every con- industries, the largest consum-

"The overall economy is ograms) of it is used in every car. said a buyer with Southwire Co.

Each category is sensitive to in Atlanta, which makes copper economic conditions and de-wire. "It's across the board." Copper companies in the

NEW YORK — Copper al Reserve Board has raised inCopper Co., which has interests al Reserve Board has raised ineconomic crystal ball, and the
fortune now showing is for U.S.

The process make for an excellent economic crystal ball, and the
in an effort to keep a lid on inflation.

Copper Co., which has an excellent in railroads and gold mining in addition to copper, have doubled since October, closing Friaddition to copper, have doubled since October, closing Friday of \$19,275 day at \$18,375.

> Phelps Dodge Corp., another Arizona-based producer, did nearly as well, finishing Friday at \$63.00, up from its low of \$39.75 hit Sept. 30, 1993. Warehouse inventories of

copper in the United States and Europe have plunged this year as copper demand outstripped The decline in copper stock-

piles "means the cupboard's almost bare," said Richard Hirsch, vice president with Deutsche Bank's Sharps Pixley brokerage in New York. "It's being sucked United States have seen their out by strong brass, wire and share prices soar with the price export business.

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Business Week

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- Europe's Media Giants Team Up As The Market Grows
- Ron Brown's 'Lovefest' in Beijing
- Europe's Tourist Boom

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Last Week's Markets

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Stock Indexes **Money Rates** Sept. 2 Aug. 26 United States Sept. 2 Aug. 26 Chige United States 3881.05 + 0.12 % 188.44 — 2.06 % Discount rate Prime rale Federal funds rale 438.12 — 0.75 %

473.80 — 0.59 % 556.21 — 0.29 % 260.82 — 0.34 % Discount Call money 2552.20 -- 1.80 % 20471.49 + 0.89 %

3-month interbank

Gold

9399.08 + 5.35 % Hong Seng 9901.56 638.50 + 0.63 % London p.m. fir.5 386.70 363.30 + 0.89 % ¢42.50 MSCIP World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

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Dont' miss the upcoming

Sponsored Section on

SHIPPING

in the September 6th issue of the newspaper.

Herald Eribunc

On October 24th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored **World Travel**

Shopping

- Among the topics to be covered are: New investment and innovations in the way duty-free products are sold.
- duty-free sales. The "Tax-Free for Tourists" program in Europe.

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What duty-free operators in the Middle

East are doing right. Portraits of Asia's top outlets.

An extra 2,000 copies of the newspaper will be distributed at the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes on the same day. For further information, please contact Bill Mahder in Pans at (33-1) 46 37 93 78. lax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald Tribune

Nestle Finance (France) **Oesterreichische** Rabobank Nederland 171. 225,000 1999 1114 101.675 99.85 Nancalable, Fees 17/16, (Swiss Bank Corp.) SBC Finance (Cayman) Baverische Landesbank AT&T ***sent**ative Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank Baverische Vereinsbank Commonwealth Bank Aus\$ 100 1997 896 101.08 99.50 Nancallable. Fees 11/1%. (Commonwealth Bank of Australia.) of Australia Rabobank Nederland Aus\$ 125 1997 8½ 101,206 99.70 Noncollable. Fees 1½% increased from Aus\$100 million. DSL Bank

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Equity-Linked

buildings in Tokyo, would form a consortium with U.S. and Japanese financial and trading companies for the 96 billion yen

(\$960 million) project.

Keppel and Singapore Press Holdings each hold 35 percent of the new company, Mobile One (Asia) Ltd. Cable & Wireless and Hongkong Telecom hold the remaining 30 percent through their joint company, Great Eastern Telecom-

Rowland Issues Confident Challenge LONDON — Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive of Lonrho PLC who survived a potential boardroom coup last week.

Mr. Rowland issued a challenge to Mr. Bock, saying "I have a feeling I am going to see you out," according to the Sunday Times. Japan Firm Plans Shanghai Towers TOKYO (Reuters) - A leading Japanese real estate developer plans to build two high-rise office buildings in Shanghai, one of

them 90 stories tall, the economic journal Nihon Keizai Shimbun The plan is part of Shanghai's drive to increase office space and accommodate the influx of foreign businessmen.

The paper said Mori Building Co., a leading supplier of office

Mobile Phone Venture in Singapore SINGAPORE (Reuters) — The Keppel Group, Singapore Press Holdings, Hongkong Telecom and Cable & Wireless PLC said they had formed a joint venture to bid for licenses to operate public cellular mobile telephone and radio paging services in

Continued from Page 7 tors could conclude that delay means likely defeat."

A Crucial Week

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Hong Kong Division Lifts Sime Profit

KUALA LUMPUR — Sime Darby Bhd. said Sunday that its

net profit rose nearly 12 percent in the year to June 30, led by a strong performance from its Hong Kong division.

The industrial conglomerate carned a net 449.7 million ringgit (\$176 million) in the year on sales of 8.21 billion ringgit, up from 7.04 billion ringgit.

The results were below analysts' expectations, but the company said it was satisfied with the results and predicted continued strong growth. It said a

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 2.

(Continued)

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

proliferation of infrastructure rise in sales of European motor business, the company said.

projects across Asia should foster strong economic growth a high level of trade with China.

Surged this year and are now at a surged this year and are now at a surged this year and are now at a surged this year. rates that would work to the company's advantage.

"In these circumstances the board believes that, barring the unforeseen, the group will have another year of record profitability in 1994-95 as achieved over the past seven years," Sime

The company's Hong Kong division accounted for 226.7 million ringgit of the pretax profit strong performance to a sharp rowing margins in the latex units reported falling income.

Hastings Deering heavy equiphelp the plantations sector this ment division also posted im-pressive results, with the Sime said earning the mining sector.

division fell to 39.9 million ring- the previous year. git from 59.2 million ringgit in

Sime said its Australia-based nine-year high, which should

Sime said earnings from its Oueensland and Papua New tractors and property develop-Guinea operations benefiting ment business improved, while from increased demand from its insurance division posted a e mining sector. 13.1 million ringgit profit Profit from the plantations against a loss of 12.6 million in

Profit improved in Sime's Sinthe previous year because of regapore division, but its Malaylast year. Sime attributed the duced palm oil prices and nar- sian, Philippine and Australian Frankfurt

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Prices fell slightly last week, sending the EOE market index down to 419.14 points from 420.83 points the week before. But traders said confidence was still strong, and the recent rise in the market

was expected to resume this week. Paper companies and banks were strong, dealers said. But Akzo Nobel fell to 219.60 guilders from 220.30 guilders. Roy-al Dutch/Shell slipped to 199.20 guilders. Philips was steady at 58.10 guilders and Unilever stood at 201.80.

Prices rose 2 percent last week, with the

DAX 30-share index at 2,204.71. Commerzbank said in a weekly report that insitutional investors had increased blue-chip holdings on stable interest rates, a rising dollar and the positive earnings

reports.
Daimler-Benz rose 28.50 Deutsche marks to 838.50 DM, while MAN fell 5.80 DM to 437. Bayer fell 10.80 DM to 376.70, and Hoechst rose 4.70 DM to 359.50.

Hong Kong

Hopes that U.S.-Chinese trade relations would normalize after the U.S. commerce secretary, Ron Brown, visited China lifted the benchmark Hang Seng Index 502.48 points to close a holiday-shortened week at 9,901.56.

Despite a closed market Monday, aver- Paris age turnover jumped to 452 billion Hong Kong dollars from 3.715 billion dollars the

week before. Jardine Matheson jumped 7.00 dollars, to 72.75 dollars, and Swire Pacific A

gained a dollar to 63.25 dollars. Cheung Kong gained 3.10 dollars to 39.50 dollars, while Hongkong Land rose 2.80 dollars to 21.50 dollars.

London

growth eclipsed bullish news on the British around 8.

economic front and pushed the London Singapore share market lower last week.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading shares closed Friday at 3,222.7 points, down 42.4 points on the previous week.

The London market fell in line with slumps on Wall Street after a fall in the National Association of Purchasing Management's index and a less-than-expected drop in U.S. unemployment in August. Prices recovered slightly on generally good

quarterly results at British companies. The week's biggest transaction was SmithKline Beecham's £1.9 billion purchase of over-the-counter medicine manufacturer Sterling Winthrop from Eastman Kodak. SmithKline's share price dropped 11 pence to 448. Other pharmaceuticals also fell, with Glaxo down 26 pence at 632 pence, Wellcome down 22 pence at 702 pence, and Zeneca down 28 pence to 824 pence.

Milan

Milan shares fell slightly, with the Mibtel index down 0.63 percent from the previous week at 10,935 points in low volume.

The market is awaiting the announcement of the government's budget, possibly by the end of the month.

political analysts said. Olivetti dropped almost 7 percent on the

week because of a price war among computer manufacturers. Fiat slipped 0.32 percent.

Hit by the general weakening of confidence in the U.S. economy and the slide in the dollar, the CAC-40 fell 2 percent during the week to 2.020.37 points.

Banks raised their base rates by a quarter point, to 7.95 percent, the first rise in 18 months, which unnerved some dealers but was seen as of little economic significance.

Shares in Euro Disney fell sharply after a British analyst said the share was worth 1.60 French francs. The share began trad-Fears of a slowdown in U.S. economic ing at 36 francs and has since fallen to

Shares rose in Singapore last week, with the Straits Times Industrials index gaining 37.10 points, to 2,330.61 points.

Turnover for the week was 870.71 million shares, down 28 percent compared with the previous week, while value dipped by 22 percent to 2.4 billion Singapore dollars.

United Industrial was the most active stock of the week, with a turnover of 29.19 million shares.

Stability in dollar-yen exchange rates encouraged players to support export-ori-ented issues, and the Nikkei 225 index rose 182.34 points, or 0.9 percent, in the week,

to 20,653.83 points.
But brokers said players were skeptical about near-term prospects for dollar-yen stability before a Sept. 30 deadline for Washington to decide whether to impose sanctions against Japanese goods under the Super 301 law.

Telecommunication issues rose on re-

ports that Japanese companies would jointly introduce a new plastic fiber that would be much cheaper than current glass optical fiber. Carmakers closed mixed.

Electronics makers gained ground, with Sony jumping 270 yen to 6,100 yen and Matsushita Electric Industrial was up 50 to 1,780 yen.

Zurich

A flurry of orders from institutional investors pushed the market up last week, with the Swiss Performance Index jumping 44.23 points, or 2.5 percent, to 1,761.11

points. Shares in Roche rose 190 Swiss francs to 6,270 on bullish earnings. Ciba Geigy was unchanged at 805, while Sandoz rose 12 francs to 709.

Bankers gained ground, with UBS up 73 francs at 1,199 francs. Nestlé rose eight francs to 1,237, while Swissair fell 13 francs to 875.

JOBS: Higher Education and High Wages Not Necessarily a Set in U.S.

Continued from Page 9

ing wages by working increased hours and shifting to two in-comes, that is a trend "that may be reaching its maximum capacity," they said, because most women who want to work are already doing so.

The deteriorating wages of the 1980s, the report said, "have not only deteriorated further in the 1990s, they have also dragged new groups of workers down with them."

Since 1979, the real wages of college-educated men have declined nearly 3 percent, falling 5 percent since 1989 after a small rise in the 1980s. The inflationadjusted wages of male high-

College-educated women have fared much better, enjoying a 15 percent increase in real wages since 1979 and more than a 2 percent increase since 1989.

Despite the increase, collegeeducated women still earn sig-nificantly less than their male counterparts: an average of \$13.57 an hour, compared with \$17.62.

The worst effects on wages have been felt by entry-level workers, those without a college degree, young workers and blue-collar workers.

The report offers several explanations for the shift in wages, including deunioniza- what has been Mr. Reich's ar- even harder to find."

ue of the minimum wage; expansion of low-wage, servicesector employment; globalization of the economy

and the growth of small business and temporary or parttime work arrangements. Mr. Mishel said college-educated workers clearly fare better

economically — despite recent declines in real income by males - and are more successful at avoiding unemployment. But even though education and training are part of the solution to the problems of the work force, they are "hardly a silver

That would seem to counter

school graduates fell 17 percent tion; a "severe" drop in the val- gument, that the country needs to improve the education and skill-level of its workers.

The Economic Policy Institute report contended that, "the problem is not that a small group of 'unskilled' workers are undergoing a painful adjustment to the new economic order. Rather, it is the lowering of wages, benefits and working conditions of the three-fourths of the workforce without a college degree and the consequent pressure on family incomes. Now that income problems have spread upward to the white-collar and college-educated groups, the beneficiaries of the new economic order are

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Aviation

Efficient New Engine: A \$1.5 Billion Gamble

By Jacques Neher

ARIS — When British Airways PLC starts operating the first Bocing 777, due for delivery next September, it will also be giving flight to the GE 90, the first totally new commercial aircraft engine in decades.

Riding on the performance of this tur-bo-fan engine, which will be on public display for the first time at the Farnborough Air Show this week, will be the hopes of General Electric Co. of the United States, France's state-owned Snecma, Fia-tAvio of Italy and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries of Japan. The four en-gine manufacturers have jointly gambled \$1.5 billion over the past four years to develop the behemoth power plant, billed as the most powerful, fuel-efficient engine the industry has ever offered.

If the gamble pays off, it could return to the partners a good slice of the \$50 billion engine market that is expected to develop over the next 15 years for the 777 and future long-range, wide-body craft. A revenue-sharing pact, based roughly on the four companies' contributions to the engine's development, calls for GE's Aircraft Engines division to receive 60 per-cent of the sales proceeds, Snecma 25 percent, IHI 8 percent and FiatAvia 7

However, if there is no sure thing in business, there is even less in the aero-space and aviation sector, which, as recent years have shown, is subject to sudden nosedives in global market demand due to economic and political factors.

For the backers of the GE90, the risks are accentuated by the fact that the new engine's fate is essentially tied to the success or failure of only one aircraft — the twin-jet Boeing 777, which is designed to carry 305 passengers, with a stretched version slated to transport 375 passengers. GE officials point out that the engine would also be ideal for a future generation of four-engine aircraft that would carry 600 to 800 passengers, which is under study by Boeing and Airbus Industrie, but they are mindful that a green light for such a craft could be a long way off.

GE and its partners are also subject to advances in technology that could prompt the airline industry to abandon turbo-fan engines. For example, in a future environ-

engines. For example, in a future environment of significantly higher fuel prices, the industry could come under pressure for much higher fuel economy and favor more efficient new prop-fan designs.

"I'd be astonished if the GE90 is still in production in 2010," said Bill Gunston, an aircraft engine specialist who writes for Jane's All the World's Aircraft. "All turbo-fans will look obsolete by then."

But GE and its partners counter that the engine will have a far longer life span than that because its designers aimed to produce up to 90,000 pounds of thrust a much higher power level than existing engines — and will therefore be positioned to grow to meet the power require-ments of future long-haul aircraft requir-ing upwards of 115,000 pounds of thrust. This power growth, the partners say, will not require new components, meaning that airlines should be able to economize on maintenance crew training and stockage of spare parts as the more powerful

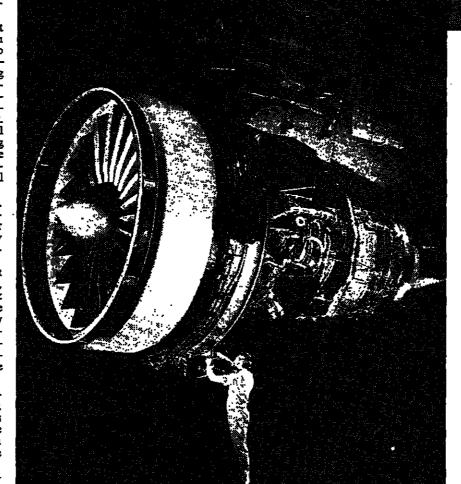
"Commonality is an issue with airlines, as it offers a major life-cycle cost consideration," said Russ Sparks, general manager for the GE90 project. "To introduce new technology would have a significant impact on an airline's commonality."

Mr. Sparks uses the same argument against his present-day competitors, Rolls-Royce PLC of Britain and Pratt & Whitney of the United States, which, he says, will have to significantly modify their current high-power engines - themselves derivations of power plants originally designed for much lower power outputs - to meet the industry's future

A spokesman for Rolls-Royce, however, said that "commonality is an argument we all make," noting that his company's Trent engine, which is expected to be certified at 90,000 pounds of thrust in January, will also be able to grow if the

While a new product generates excite-Continued on Page 14

A Boeing 747 in a test flight of the GE90 engine, the first totally new commercial aircraft engine in decades, right. Below, a close-up of the engine, which will be used on Boeing's new 777 craft when they are introduced next September.



A Jet to Give It Flight

By Barry James

ARIS - The main talking point for Boeing Co. at the Farnborough air show will be its new 777 twin-jet jumbo, a conventional looking plane that incorporates a host of technological advances.

Despite high interest in the plane; however, a Boeing official said the aircraft was unlikely to put in an appearance at the show. He said that diverting one of the aircraft to Farnborough would cut into an intensive program of testing and evalua-

The 777 took off on its maiden flight on June 12. A total of nine aircraft using three different engine types will take part

in the test program.

The 777 is the first new aircraft to fly straight off the drawing board - or, in this case, the computer screen — without a pre-production prototype to be sure that

the millions of parts fit together perfectly. Engineers say that the electronic design system achieved extraordinary accuracy in the construction. Major parts varied by fractions of a millimeter rather than the centimeter or more that can occur using conventional design methods. Boeing hopes the new system, allied with the test program, will enable it to deliver aircraft without the teething troubles that often accompany the launch of a new model. Boeing has invested about \$4 billion to

develop the aircraft, which is coming onto develop the aircraft, which is coming onto the market at a time of uncertainty and heavy losses in the commercial airline industry. Like its closest rivals, the European Airbus A-330 and A-340 models, the 777 will fill a gap between existing medium-capacity and mid-range aircraft, and the larger Boeing 747 jumbo.

Typically, airlines will use the plane on so-called "long, thin" routes for which the 747 is too large. With a range of over 4,500 miles (7.200 kilometers) for the initial

miles (7,200 kilometers) for the initial model and up to 8,500 miles for projected versions, the 777 will be used both for intensive medium-range flights and for

long-range intercontinental services.

The standard initial model will carry between 375 and 400 passengers in two classes, while the longer-range version will be capable of carrying 305 to 328 passengers in three classes. In an all-economy configuration, the 777 will be capable of carrying up to 440 passengers.

Boeing has to prove to the Federal Aviation Administration and other regulatory hadion that the size of the federal forms.

bodies that the aircraft can safely fly extended distances on one engine, an important consideration on intercontinental flights. The 777 is designed for extendedrange, twin-jet operations of up to three

In attacking the same market sector as Boeing, the Airbus consortium has developed the four-engined jet, the A-340, ar-

Continued on Page 16

Lessons of a Megamerger

Martin Marietta rocked the international defense establishment like a low-flying jumbo.

The real significance of the operation may lie less in its size than in the shrewdness displayed by both companies in recent years as they picked up choice pieces of a defense industry in such obvious trouble that many people were smart enough to look for the exit.

Instead of forming partnerships to carve up a shrinking pool of work and jobs, Lockheed under Daniel M. Telleo and Martin Marietta under Norman R. Augustine practiced survival of the fittest, aggressively buying out weaker competitors to take commanding positions in key sectors.

"These are Darwinian times in our industry - three full factories are better than six half-full factories," said Mr. Augustine, who is renowned as one of the industry's great phrase-makers.

His emphasis on restructuring reflected a widespread mood in the United States that prompted many one-time defense giants, including General Dynam-

ARIS — By its sheer magnitude, ics, General Electric and LTV, to sell off the merger of Lockheed and military divisions while there were eager bidders.

> By the time Mr. Augustine and Mr. Telleo joined forces, Lockheed had bought the fighter division of General Dynamics, adding the F-16 to Lockheed's stable of warplanes. Martin Marietta had picked up and digested other defense-related businesses - involving missiles, electronic warfare and space from General Dynamics, General Electric and Ford.

> Martin Marietta and Lockheed have often cooperated closely during the takeover wave in the defense industry, including a joint effort that helped block the acquisition of LTV by Thomson, the state-owned French company.

> After so much tough industrial squeezing, it should be comparatively easy sail-ing to manage Lockheed Martin as an umbrella organization under which the divisions operate as separate companies typical in defense industries.

> The lesson, analysts say, is that the tough work of compressing was already

Joseph Fitchett

The Herculean Task of Stretching Defense Dollars

By Joseph Fitchett

ARIS — Analysts trying to discern the direction of military aviation are studying the career of the oldest plane still in service: the Hercules C-130, Lockheed's war-horse, which still sells steadily more than 40 years after it was rolled out.

From the moment it flew in 1952, pilots loved the cargo plane that handled almost like a fighter and could land and take off from tough runways. But the secret of its commercial longevity lies elsewhere primarily in the plane's ability to accommodate an almost limitless list of improvements in weaponry and electronics.

Reconfigured with different engines, radar and armaments, the basic Hercules airframe has provided the platform for missions ranging from tactical airlift to electronic warfare. As a result, Hercules have a way of becoming a near-permanent

fixture in the inventory of many air forces. With its long career, the Hercules illustrates the thrust in the overall industry these days, with the market emphasizing potential ways of stretching out the life spans of military aircraft and thereby

stretching defense dollars. While not matching the versatility of a converted airlifter such as the C-130, even high-performance fighter-bombers are in-

creasingly viewed as a platform that can be upgraded - or in some cases simply refurbished — as a cheaper alternative to

"Planes that are not in production are at risk, very much at risk if they are still in research, and the converse is true: programs that are in production and in inventory are going to stay in business," says Jerrold T. Lundquist, head of the aerospace and defense practice at McKinsey & Co., the U.S. management consultants.

An executive at Matra, the French missile maker, agrees: "It's a basic trend: people stay with the same generation of aircraft, the same platform, and they add more punch with the ordnance or the radar or both."

As delays mount for the next generation, including the U.S.-made F-22, France's Rafale and the Eurofighter, the sales competition rages around improved versions of proven warplanes, notably the F-16, the F-18 and the Mirage 2000.

Once seen as a stop-gap, these older warplanes could actually derail some shaky development programs. If Bonn bought a non-naval version of the F-18, analysts say, it could perform so well that Germany might decide to skip the Eurofighter.

Amid scarcer development funds, industry executives say, incremental improvements account for a growing share of many defense contents. many defense contractors' business.

The scope for missile manufacturers with sophisticated guidance systems and for defense electronics is obvious, espely for scanning radars — mi versions of ground radars used for antimissile defense - that are faster and more reliable than mechanical radars relying on

moving parts. But aircraft manufacturers profit, too, as their production lines turn out planes or "reskin" old ones, an operation that involves replacing any part susceptible to metal latigue. Long confined to commercial aviation, this radical overhaul is now becoming common with warplanes.

The range of possibilities was highlighted by Qatar's purchase last month of Mirage 2000-5's - Dassault's first export sale of the improved "Dash 5" multi-role version. The three-way deal hinged on a purchase by the Spanish air force of old Mirage F-l's from Qatar while France

bought two transport planes from Spain. Qatar will significantly boost its air power, especially with Matra's Magic and Mica missiles, while Spain — acquiring refurbished F-1s - will simply stretch out the effective life of its existing fleet of

Mirages while waiting for the Eurofighter. Buying off the shelf in this way offers major savings, not just in the purchase price alone, but in the logistics, training and spare parts that can treble the cost of putting a new model into service.

This procurement approach offers a lengthened life for a country's existing air power at comparatively low cost - a mula that appeals powerfully to cashstrapped defense planners.

An attractive short-term option, this approach has the obvious limitation of postponing technological leaps to the coming generation of frontline aircraft—the F-22 in place of the F-16 and F-18, the Eurofighter in place of the Tornado, the Rafale in place of the Mirage 2000.

For the moment, governments seem happy to pay the price of lower performance. "People don't feel the need right now to make those leaps as fast as we used to," says Giovanni de Briganti, European editor of the U.S. weekly, Defense News, simply because no one sees a credible threat requiring the next generation."

In practice, analysts say, no country likely to be hostile to the West these days has an air force or even air defense capable of countering U.S. air power. Europe an air forces, once they have acquired night-fighting capabilities, should be able to command air superiority anywhere in the Third World, with stand-off missiles reducing casualty risks.

The sole plausible air-to-air challenge would be Russian, but revived militarism

Continued on Page 15

A Search for Ways to Improve Safety

By Sarah Veal

THEN Pan Am Flight 103 blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988, the image of security that airlines had worked hard to achieve was shattered. Plastic explosives, the world learned to its horror, were all but invisible to conventional X-ray systems and even a tiny amount of plastic - in this case, small enough to be hidden in a radio - could destroy a jet in midair. Six years later, although nothing on the scale of Lockerbie has recurred, how much

real technological progress has been made? Can we rule out another Lockerbie? Not much and not really, is the blunt assessment of a U.S. General Accounting Office report released in May. The report, entitled "Aviation Security," examines the efforts by the Federal Aviation Authority to develop technology and procedures able

to cope with plastic explosives and other

threats beyond current airport security. In 1990, in response to the attack on Pan Am Flight 103, the U.S. Congress passed the Aviation Security Improvement Act to spur research into new technologies. The act set the goal of having new explosive-detection equipment and methods to improve the survivability of aircraft, including blast-resistant luggage

containers, in place by November 1993. As the report's subtitle, "Development of New Security Technology Has Not Met Expectations," indicates, the deadline has been missed. Of the 40 detection projects the Federal Aviation Authority is working on, only seven have been submitted to laboratory testing and none fully meets the authority's performance requirements. The report says that it could take the anthority another two to five years to

approve even the most promising of them. Everyone is working on it, but we are not seeing the breakthrough we would like to have seen at this point," says David Stempler, executive director of the International Airline Passengers Association. "Some of the devices have made it to, say, 50 percent of the way but Congress wants them to get to 75 percent and that last 25 percent requires enormous expenditures of money without any guarantee that the measures are going to work."

ONEY does not appear to be the only problem. The Gen-eral Accounting Office report also questions the authority's methodology. First, contrary to recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences, the FAA does not plan to test any of the new explosive-detection systems in airports during the certification processes. In effect, its decisions will be based solely on laboratory conditions.

The report also criticizes the authority's failure to conduct software reviews for evaluating system designs that depend heavily on automation. In addition, although the authority agrees with other experts that no single device will be able to meet all of its requirements for screening checked bags, the agency has made little progress in linking different technologies in total systems. Integration of the differ-ent devices will be left up to the airlines.

Finally, the report faults the authority for not focusing sufficient attention on the people who will use these systems. Although the new devices will depend heavily on automation, human beings subject to fatigue and distraction will still be needed

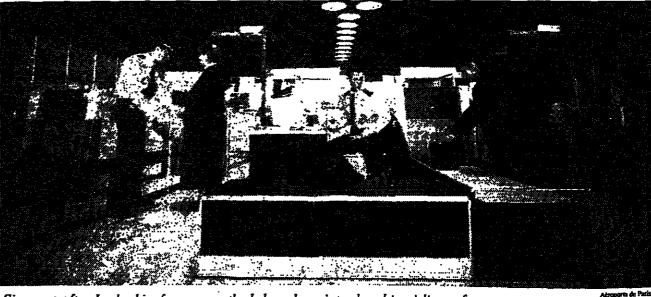
to interpret the images. What is or coming up on the market will be shown to the 500-plus civil aviation industry people expected to attend the Aviation Security Convention in Chicago from Oct. 24 to 26. Organized by the International Air Transport Association, the convention will bring together the airlines, airports and security manufacturers for discussions. A wide range of X-ray machines, nitrate-sniffing devices, walkthrough and hand-held metal detectors will be on display.

"The manufacturers are there to say, Anything is possible if you want to spend \$10 million a unit. But if you want to come down to a more reasonable limit, let us tell you what we can do based on what you need," says Terry Denny, an IATA

One item visitors will be keen to see is the new generation of X-ray equipment able to produce high-quality images with-out regard to processing speed. One proto-type, developed by EG&G Astrophysics Research Corp. and Cambridge Imaging Ltd., has been tested in Heathrow and other European airports since the beginning of the year.

Baggage conveyor belts in most airports operate at speeds of 0.25 meters (10 inches) per second. Faster than this, traditional photodiode-based detectors are unreliable. With the growing congestion in airports and the need to screen all bags, either the system has to get faster or long delays will result.

"With some airport operators expressing an interest in eventually operating automatic X-ray systems at speeds in excess of 1 meter per second, systems with optical-fiber detectors may be the only viable X-ray technology," says David S. de Moulpied, director of Advanced Sys-



Six years after Lockerbie, few new methods have been introduced in airline safety

The company's next phase is to develop a "smart" X-ray system, able to visualize the suitcase in three dimensions and identify suspicious areas with a red circle on the screen. A prototype is already being

tested in British airports. But while these systems can identify conventional bombs or suspicious objects. it is still not easy to detect disguised plastic explosives. According to Nick Cartwright, chairman of an International Civil Aviation Organization committee of specialists in explosives, the best we can hope for now is that all the attention "will add a degree of uncertainty to the perceived problem-free use of these explosives by

terrorists." The most effective deterrent will likely remain a combination of high-tech devices and observant staff trained in body language and "profiling" (that is, evaluations according to a set of "high risk" characteristics) as well as, in extreme cases, the physical search of bags and passengers.

To strengthen some of the weaker links in the chain, the International Civil Aviation Organization has urged its wealthier member states to provide technical and financial assistance to help the airports of poorer countries comply with its 22 security procedures. To date, 102 countries have requested assistance.

But developing the new technology is only part of the challenge. Until now, the airlines have been responsible for the security of their baggage handling. Already strapped for cash, the airlines may be paying for the new high-tech devices

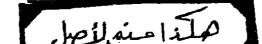
throughout the next decade.
"It's difficult because if you scream too

loudly, you'll probably end up paying for it," says Mr. Denny, "User charges might be raised to meet these security levels and the airlines feel they are already being taxed too highly and that the money isn't necessarily going into renewing equipment and security."

According to the U.S. reports, "FAA lacks a strategy to guide its and the airlines' efforts to implement this equipment. If FAA expeditiously develops a strategy, the airlines will be in a better position to plan and budget for future security acquisitions."

The need for such a strategy is all the more urgent since Congress is now considering legislation that would allow the use of Airport Improvement Grant funds for purchasing explosive-detection systems.

SARAH VEAL is a writer based in Genera.



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An Untapped Market for Private Jets

By Michael Richardson

INGAPORE - When John H. House surveys the Asia-Pacific region, he is struck by three things: the rapid economic growth across much of the region, the spread of companies with operations in many Asian countries, and an air travel pattern that often does not suit the requirements of a busy chief

And Mr. House, director of communications at Falcon Jet Corp., the U.S. unit of Das-sault Aviation of France, sees promising prospects for sales in the region.

"It's not the El Dorado I often read about," he said in an interview. "But it's a healthy market with good long-term

As Asian-Pacific economies expand, "the market for busi-ness jets will grow as well," said Brian E. Barents, presi-dent and chief executive officer of Leariet Inc., a unit of the Canadian aerospace and transportation equipment manufac-

turer Bombardier Inc.
Of some 7,000 business jets in operation around the world, about 60 percent are registered in the United States and only about 5 percent in the Asia-Pacific region.

Sales in Asia of new business iets, which can cost anywhere from \$5 million to more than \$20 million each, have so far

been limited by a combination of physical and cultural fac-

At least until recently, a number of countries have made it difficult to register privately owned jets or have banned them altogether.

When Learjet last year made the first sale of a business jet to Golden Eagle Aviation, a private company in Taipei, the company got around the long-standing ban by having a plane that would serve as a target-towing platform for the Taiwanese armed forces, as well as an upmarket corporate jet.

Many of the business jets that have been supplied to Asia-Pacific countries are doing noncorporate work, mainly for governments, their agencies and the military.

They undertake missions that include VIP transport, military target towing, radar reconnaissance, high-altitude photography, electronic warfare, air threat simulation for surface ships, medical evacuation, maritime search and surveillance, civilian pilot training, and flight inspection of air route and terminal navigation

Access to airports for private jets in Asia is often expensive and difficult. Commercial planes get priority at congested Asian airports, while smaller airfields lack suitable landing and navigational aids.

The situation is slowly im-

will more entrepreneurs and government heads think about traveling in personal jets."
In the United States or Eu-

rope, operation of a corporate aircraft is often regarded as a sign of a well-run and successful company. In Asia, it still tends to be associated with ex-"A lot of Asian business ty-

proving. But Michael Brown, media relations manager for

the American company Rayth-con Corporate Jets said that

only when "more airfields, air

management controls and traf-

fic coordination systems are up

coons and top managers prefer to keep a low profile," said Jean Rosanvallon, Dassault's vice president of sales and marketing for the Falcon family of business jets. "They do not like to show off."

However, that too is changing as more Asian bosses acknowledge the convenience, security and prestige of private

Ting Pek Khiing, a Malay-sian construction and timber magnate known for the speed at which he executes projects, bought a Falcon 900B straight off the runway at an international air show on the Malaysian island of Langkawi in De-

Mr. Ting, who thinks nothing of flying to the Middle East and back in a day on business, previously owned a smaller, shorter-range business jet that

he was using for about 800 hours per year, considerably higher than the U.S. average of 500 hours.

His new Falcon, which cost \$22 million, can fly up to 15 executives in comfort at high speed for 5,600 kilometers (3,500 miles) nonstop. On short-range missions, the jet can carry a light fuel load and land or take off from small airports with runways of less than 4,000 feet (1,200 meters). Mr. Rosanvallon said that

about half the 130 Falcon 900s that have been sold are in the Asia-Pacific region. Sustained economic growth and corporate expansion have brought the region "close to

the point where business jets are becoming accepted as a good way of doing business," Several other Malaysian business chiers have recently bought corporate jets, joining their counterparts in Indone-

sia, the Philippines and Thai-land who use them regularly. The Canadair aircraft company, another unit of Bombardier, sold one of its Challenger jets to a South Korean concern about 18 months ago. The company says it is the first business aircraft sale in South Korea. Asia represents about 12 percent of Canadair's global market for Challenger jets.

In seeking to sell private aircraft to corporate and government heads, manufacturers



Asian demand is growing for craft like the Learjet 60.

point to the value of being able to fly whenever and wherever they want without having to rely on commercial schedules.

"In terms of security and convenience, corporate jets are unbeatable," said Charles Williams, vice-president for international sales of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., another American supplier.

He expects the Asia-Pacific market for executive jets to grow by between 5 percent and 10 percent over the next five

"China could be a huge market," said Theodore J. Forstmann, Gulfstream's chairman. With the growth potential of the Asia-Pacific market and the long distances separating Asia from America and Europe in mind, both Gulfstream and Bombardier are developing long-range planes that will enable business and government leaders to fly nonstop from Tokyo to New York,

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the editor for Asia of the International Herald Tribune.

Hong Kong to Los Angeles or

Singapore to London.

Chinese Expansion Gives Sales a Lift By Ted Plafker place. It appears that the informal directive real direc

AKE a stroll along a fashionable Shanghai shopping street, or a walk through any Beij-ing hotel lobby, and it becomes immediately clear that a new class of Chinese jet-setter is being born. Not surprisingly, the world's leading commercial aircraft manufacturers are scrambling to provide them with their

rently operate a combined fleet of 340 planes, is already among the world's largest markets for civilian aircraft. It is also the fastest growing.

Passenger volume has risen nearly 30 percent over each of the past three years, while the annual increase is expected to be about 20 percent for several years to come.

Annual aircraft imports since 1991 have averaged nearly \$2 billion. According to projections by Boeing Co., China will over the next two decades become the world's third-largest civilian aircraft market after the United States and Japan, spending nearly \$66 billion on

Other industry sources agree and estimate that 600 to 800 new aircraft will be purchased with that sum. Chinese estimates are even grander, predicting purchases of 1,200 airplanes

by 2010, worth \$89.7 billion. That sizeable pie in the sky is to be split, eventually, by Boeing, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Airbus Industrie. In the near term, however, these manufacturers are planning for the possibility of some minor market turbulence in the form of a purchasing slowdown im-plemented by the Civil Aviation Administration of China to give the country's air transport infrastructure the breathing space it needs to catch up with all the

recent growth. The most serious problem is the shortage of trained pilots. China says that in order to sustain its growth, it will need 600 new pilots each year, but there are only 200 graduates per year from the country's single civil aviation college. In addition, a fifth of China's 5,000 currently serving pilots are due to retire within 10 years.

Equipment and personnel for air control, aircraft maintenance and even passenger tick-

eting are similarly stretched. the country's regional airlines \$1.2 billion, calls for co-producplans and even ground new air- MD-80 and MD-90 planes, to craft because of the shortage of flight crews, according to a report in the newspaper China Acro Information.

In their rush to keep up with mushrooming demand, China's airlines have suffered a notable lapse in safety. Five crashes in 1992 killed 380 travelers, and another half dozen accidents are well. Airbus, entering the market only in 1985, has 17 planes in operation in China. Russian manufacturers have also provided China with 30 have occurred since then, including a midair explosion after takeoff from the popular tourist city of Xian of a Russian-built Tupolev in June that killed 160. Although manufacturers may

be reluctant to see a purchasing slowdown, they and other industry analysts agree that it is necessary. The precise terms of the moratorium have not been introduce additional dangers. clearly stated, and previously ordered planes are still being

ders until sometime next year. Meanwhile, manufacturers will be spending as much time working to help China improve

its air traffic infrastructure as they do selling aircraft.
"We are actively involved in trying to help China solve its pilot training problem, through both in-country and overseas training," said Peter Chapman, president of Douglas Aircraft for China, the civilian division of McDonnell Douglas.

"We obviously see that as a route for us to sell more aircraft nere," he added. Boeing has also conducted crew training seminars, and Airbus Industrie has an-

nounced plans to do the same.
"China accounted for 14 percent of our worldwide sales last vear, and that number may turn out to be even higher this year. That's why I'm here," said Mike Zimmerman, who was recently appointed president of Boeing

China Inc. Boeing has historically domi-nated the China market. The company got something of a head start when Richard Nixon, arriving in February 1972 at Beijing's Capital Airport for his ground-breaking trip to meet with the Chinese leader Mao Zedong, stepped onto the tarmac from a Boeing 707. China was apparently impressed with the aircraft, ordering 10 of them before the year was out. China took delivery of its 100th Boeing in 1992, and plans to

receive is 200th this year. McDonnell Douglas has take en a different approach, relying on technology transfers rather than state visits, for its entra into the market.

The company has cooperated with Chinese suppliers in Shanghai and Chengdu, eaabling them to provide a variety of components for U.S. assembly operations, including nose structures, horizontal stabilizers, and, most recently, wheel well bulkheads.

McDonnell Douglas's earliest parts contract with a Chinese factory was signed in 1979

for landing-gear doors. In 1985, McDonnell Douglas concluded an agreement with the Shanghai Aviation Industrial Corp. that called for the coproduction, in Shanghai, of 25 MD-82 jet transports. Extended to 35 aircraft, the co-production project's last unit is sched-Far from being able to bring uled to roll off the line this fall. new planes on stream, some of A new contract, valued at A new contract, valued at

have had to postpone new route tion in China of 40 additional begin in 1996. Company executives say that with China's demand expected to be so much higher, they also hope to sell U.S.-made aircraft

> also provided China with 30 a pair of 120-seat Yakovlev

as well. Airbus, entering the

Many of the Russian craft are leased rather than bought, complete with Russian flight crews. Although these so-called "wet leases" offer a viable stop-

delivered and negotiations on TED PLAPKER is a journalist new orders continue to take based in Beijing.

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Betting on New Engine

Continued from Page 12

ment, that very newness also creates a sale obstacle in the civil aviation market, and GE's competitors are quick to capitalize on the fact that the GE90 lacks a track record for reliability and safety. "The one thing airlines are looking for is reliability and pick the GE90 reliability and with the GE90 there's a higher risk," said the Rolls-Royce spokesman, add-ing that because its Trent is a derivative of the company's RB-211 engine, on the market for more than 20 years, "we can call on 40 million hours of

While it is still early days, GE says it is satisfied with its engine's progress in the mar-ketplace, where seven airlines, headed by British Airways, have selected the GE90 for 44 firm Boeing 777 aircraft orders and 28 options. That accounts for roughly one third of the 777s ordered to date. For more powerful "B" versions of the aircraft, which are designed to fly up to 7,500 nautical miles versus 5,500 nautical miles for the "A" version, GE claims half of the orders.

Other customers for the GE90 are Continental Air-lines, Gulf Air, China Southern, Eurolair, ILFC and Lauda Air. Korean Airlines is currently weighing a purchase de-

In 1991, the British carrier JACQUES NEHER writes from signed on as the launch customer for the GE90, selecting a ald Tribune.

pair of the \$10 million engines for 15 of the 777s it ordered, and selecting it on 15 options.

While claiming the GE90 is entirely new, Mr. Sparks stresses that the key technology it incorporates has been proven over the past 20 years in various research programs that were jointly funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The task was to package that technology into this en-gine," he said.

The GE90 is the first commercial aircraft engine to use carbon composite fan blades, which are lighter than titanium and "immune to the fatigue factor," Mr. Sparks said. The blade is significantly larger than on existing engines — 123 inches (312 centimeters) versus
110 inches for the Trent resulting in 20 percent less

The core of the engine, composed of a high-pressure com-pressor, combustor and highpressure turbine, is derived from the GE/NASA Energy Efficient Engine program. Equipped on a 777-B, the engine will burn 4 percent to 5 percent less fuel than competing engines, Mr. Sparks said. The design also produces lower pollution emissions for below pollution emissions, far below current U.S. and international aviation guidelines, he said.

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Cutting Military Costs

The Hercules C-130: Stretching defense dollars.

Continued from Page 12

n Moscow would be no match or U.S. capabilities.

A question less easily answered is whether this tendenby to rely on proven aircraft will enable Western forces to ope effectively with more dire contingencies that could lie

ihead. As shown in the Gulf War, where allied air power only nanaged to knock out part of raq's key facilities, deeply iug-in targets will only become vulnerable from the air with the emergence of expensive new technologies such as petter earth-penetrating war-

heads, analysts say. For the moment, however, costly innovations seem unlikely to replace the preference

for continuing to live within

the available technology - a mood typical of every postwar cycle, according to Mr. Lundquist: "This goes on every time until people see a new thresh-

No matter how much the black boxes are improved, the platforms eventually will have to change. After a similar squeeze on military spending in the wake of World War II. the U.S. air force found itself partially unready for the Berlin airlift and the Korean war because of inadequate military transport. But the gap was quickly filled, partly thanks to technologies just entering the aviation industry, by Lock-heed's new baby, the C-130.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald

Despite the Hard Times, mal directive train of the the second placement of the desired sometimes of the Memoria Sometime

ation says that while European By Robert Bailey ONDON - Over the

or most air travelers, carri-en such as LTU, Transavia,

Mirtinair, Viva, Air 2000, Ex-

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cunt for two thirds of passen-

gir kilometers flown in Eu-

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idustry's presence is even

nore pronounced — as much

a 70 percent of air traffic be-

ween Britain and Spain result-

Europe is now estimated to

ecount for two thirds of all

hartered flights in the world.

Many Enropean charter com-

anies are as big as or bigger han scheduled carriers. The

3ritish charter concern Brit-

ania has four times the capaci-

y of Ireland's Aer Lingus,

while the Dutch Martinair is

similar in size to Greece's

Olympic Airways and Portu-

when charter carriers operated

aging airliners unwanted by

Germany's largest charter car-

29 aircraft including Boeing

767s, 757s and McDonnell

Lockheed TriStar L-1011s.

Douglas MD-11s as well as

Since the end of the 1980s,

most charter carriers have em-

barked on ambitious invest-

ment programs aimed at ac-

quiring modern airliners,

resulting in fleets that are often

younger than those of sched-

Danny Bernstein, joint managing director of Britain's

Monarch Airlines, says the

company has spent about \$1

billion in the last 10 years re-

equipping its fleet. It now com-

prises four Airbus A300-600s, seven A320s, eight Being 757s and five 737s. Their average

The charter carriers' fleets

have to be top notch in order to

neet intensive schedules. Their

ircraft typically will be in ser-

rice an average of 4,000 to

,000 hours a year, compared

vith 2,200 hours for scheduled

Mr. Bernstein says that the

industry has to have service-

able aircraft meeting noise lev-

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The expenditure on fleets

as paid off with some pol-

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The days are long since over

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scheduled carriers lost a total of \$3.5 billion in the last two years and received another \$3 last 30 years. Eubillion in state subsidies, its rope's charter airlines members collectively earned profits of some \$300 million. There are a number of reasons for the difference in per-

formance. A major characteristic of the charter industry is that it is a wholesale operation in which seats are sold to tour operators rather than to the general public. This gives a guaranteed traffic to the carrier. Charter airlines are usually vertically integrated with a tour operator. For instance, Britannia, which claims to be the world's largest charter airline, is owned by holiday group International Thomson; Monarch is linked to Cosmos and Air 2000 to Owners Abroad. At least 75 percent of British charter airline business is gen-erated by such integrated holi-

day industry groups.

Hugh Collinson, the managing director of Airtours, says: The Airtours philosophy has always been that the airline was there to service the group's tour operations, being fully utilized on Airtours business and not dependent on thirdparty customers. This philosophy has been extremely successful and is fundamental to any future expansion."

Charter airlines have also proved to be ruthless in applying cost-cutting disciplines. Apart from flight-deck crew, other personnel are kept to a minimum during the winter while many of the sales, ticketing and advertising costs associated with scheduled carriers are avoided.

The whole charter sector has received a boost with the European Union's third aviation liberalization package, which formally ended many of the rules inhibiting charter operators. Since the beginning of last year, it has been legal for charter carriers to offer just seats instead of linking these to accommodation packages.

Carriers are also able to combine charter and scheduled traffic on the same flight in any proportion, sell directly to the public and carry cargo. They also have the right of access to almost any route between European Union states.

In regulatory terms, the distinction between scheduled and charter operators has beirrelevant within Europe. However, there seems to be no move by either category of airline to push into each other's mode of operation.

"One must not be misled by the declarations and aspirations stated by charter airlines in the last 10-15 years who have talked tough to gain access to scheduled markets and which have had to lobby hard to gain the freedoms now provided," says IACA's directorgeneral, Paul Holubwics.

"The position now is that charter airlines can do what they like within the European Union. But most charter operators are happy to stay within their areas of operation. They have had to shoot for the stars to reach the moon," he adds.

By Sarah Veal

As the charter industry seems intent to keeping to familiar ground, cross-border cooperation within Europe is also proceeding, albeit at a cautious Excalibur, one of the youn-

ger British carriers, has a fleet of five A320s and is one of the few independents not tied to a holiday group. It is one of those that sees potential for collaboration within Europe in

the next few years.
Mr. Bernstein of Monarch believes that if more cross-border mergers do occur they will be slow to evolve. "The industry is in no rush," he says.

The charter area is expanding rapidly and I have every confidence it will continue to do so. With Eastern Europe opening up as a destination, there is exciting new poten-tial," Mr. Kolubowicz said.

ROBERT BAILEY is a writer based in London who specializes in aviation topics.

How One Airline Cut Costs and Held Onto Profits

F British Airways has been able to remain profitable throughout the recession, much of the thanks goes to its early start in cost cutting. Its cost-cutting program, which was already in effect before the Gulf War was on the horizon, has cut costs by over £500 million annually for the past three years.

Thanks to the savings, which are the equivalent of \$765 million annually, BA had pretax profit of £301 million

BA launched the first phase of its cost-cutting plan, a cost review in the spring of 1990. Staff met in groups to see if any waste could be cut in their own departments. Recommendations ranged from reducing quantities of brochures printed to doing away with disposable coffee cups.

"The approach was to evaluate every area of our operation, however small, questioning every aspect of established procedures and looking for better and more efficient ways of doing things," according to a BA spokesman, Michael

The program, called Sprint, yielded savings of £100 million.

looked for ways to reduce or abolish costs as well as for opportunities to increase profits. In its first year, immediately following the Gulf War, Gap Closure saved the company £265 million - some £65 million above target.

British Airways was also the first airline to reschedule deliveries of aircraft to take account of the drop in passenger numbers. This cut-back saved a \$1 billion over two years.

UPPLIERS found that BA's determination to cut costs went for them as well. BA reduced the number of its suppliers from 10,000 to 3,500 and let the remaining ones know that automatic price increases were out. The airline issued targets to improve productivity and counteract inflation.

In 1993, a virtual price-freeze on 80 percent of aircraft maintenance parts vent into effect. A hard bargainer. British Airways even managed to buy two Boeing 777 flight simulators for the price of one. The airline also intro-duced better lifetime cost systems to get the best value for purchases, shortened the supply chain using information technology, reduced inventories and improved distribution.

£2 billion on services ranging from quent recession began to take deep jumbo jets to paper clips." Mr. Blunt bites into their profitability. Over the says. "A savings of just I percent adds up to 220 million."

er. Two years ago, BA increased the average number of hours flown by aircraft by 8 percent. Last year, this usage went up 4 percent more. With fewer

in new aircraft. Changes in working practices have also boosted productivity by 39 percent. The key area was greater flexibilitv. In the maintenance of its 747s

but more efficiently used aircraft doing

the job, some £600 million were saved

saved the airline £10 million. The airline also attacked costs in its British and European operations by revising its cost structure and basing these activities at the cheaper Gatwick Airport, rather than Heathrow.

BA's globalization strategy, includ-ing strategic alliances with USAir, Qantas. Deutsche BA and TAT, resultwith USAir alone will save it some £70 million in 1994-95.

lowing British Airways' cost-cutting put of 35 of its member carriers.

past two or three years, the industrywide battle has been to reduce unit Assets were also made to work hard- costs and hold capacity steady while waiting for traffic to increase.

Cost-cutting measures have included layoffs - 36,000 jobs have been out among IATA member carriers since 1991 - canceled aircraft orders, reflnancing, sales or leasing of aircraft, the scrapping or consolidating of routes. alliance agreements between carriers the subcontracting of back-office activities and maintenance, and even franchising, whereby a small regional carrialone, this increased productivity has er takes over less lucrative operations under a major carrier's name and flight numbers.

But such measures take time to show up on the books. Last year, for example, average yields fell faster than unit costs.

"The airlines still have 2 or 3 per centage points to go before they are back at the achieved load factor of 1988 when they last made a half-decent ed in savings of £10 million last year. profit," says Tim Goodyear, a spokes-The airline forecasts that its alliance man for the International Air Transport Association in Geneva, which is now in the process of creating a cost-Other airlines were not long in fol- containment database based on the in-

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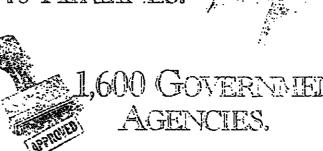
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'94 May at Last Bring Airline Profits Back

By Conrad de Aenlle

HIS could be the year in which the commercial aviation industry turns itself around and begins to run its business at a profit.

Nice if it happens. Unfortunately, that same forecast, or something like it, has come up anytime airline finances were mentioned over the last three years — a horrific period in which the world's air carriers had total operating losses of close to \$13 billion, according to the International Air Transport Association in Geneva.

Even after the recession ended in the United States and started to disappear elsewhere, the economic downturn still haunted the airline industry. Business and holiday passengers shopped around with rare zeal for the lowest fares and until this year, stayed home when they couldn't find them. About the only bright spot last year was that airlines lost less on their operations than the year before. Still, they could only get within \$4.1 billion of breaking

This year "is the third time that we've heard the airlines will turn them-selves around," said Guy Kekwick, actually happen this time."

The reason the industry has been in such bad shape, he said, is "the capacity problem that clearly is now easing. Given the level of aircraft orders we've seen, the capacity problem is clearly

In the first half of the year, IATA figures show, capacity was up by 5 percent, while traffic more than kept

pace, rising by 8 percent.

Looking further out, Mr. Kekwick said he expected passenger growth of 6 percent in each of the next four years, and an increase in net capacity of 2 percent. "If those statistics do hold true, within two and a half years you'll be back at the stage where supply and demand will be back in line," he said. Deeply discounted tickets will be lim-

The discounts made a considerable contribution to airlines' losses. While carriers will slash fares to try to fill more seats and preserve their share of the market, it usually turns out to be a osing proposition.

"In a recession, history will show, it's very difficult to entice sufficient passengers by lower fares to result in in-

The A340 has brought Delhi closer to Washington D.C.

Economics. What has been especially frustrating for the airlines is that passengers continued to play hard-to-get even after the U.S. economy had sprung out of its lethargy.

"We were not in recession, but customers were reacting to fare cuts as if we were," Mr. Howard said. "They still had concerns that consumers normally have about economic security" when a recession is in force.

Passengers are now reacting more to normal times than they did previously," he added. "That's the largest single factor with regard to what bit of recovery has been achieved. The air-lines have been a lot more realistic in their pricing. They've been better able to control fare wars."

Airlines have also been able to boost venue through a marketing strategy called code-sharing, in which carriers with complementary route systems issue tickets for each other's flights. This is likely to be an increasingly important factor in airline operations in years to come, those close to the industry be-

The A340 is the longest range aircraft in civil aviation history. It can fly a full complement of passengers, in true wide-body comfort, for over 16 hours non-stop. This opens up a whole new

route network for the world's airlines. For example, the A340 can easily fly non-stop all the way from Frankfurt to Santiago, New York to Cape Town or Delhi to Washington D.C.

who follows the industry for Lehman Brothers. But he adds, "I think it may president of the consultancy Airline another," Mr. Howard said. "For Eupresident of the consultancy Airline another," Mr. Howard said. "For Eupresident of the consultancy Airline another," Mr. Howard said. ropean carriers, it gives them access to an awful lot of U.S. points that they could not secure in any other way. The same is true of U.S. carriers on the

> Not only are airlines beginning to shake loose more money from the flying public, but their efforts at cutting enses are at last taking hold as well After rising for several years, unit operating costs fell by 0.1 percent in 1992 and by 6.2 percent last year, IATA

> figures show. The combination of lower costs and higher fares should be enough to put the airlines into profit. IATA is forecasting net income of \$1 billion this year. Mr. Howard is less hopeful. He is predicting a break-even year in 1994, followed by operating profit of \$2.5 billion and net income of "possibly up to \$1 billion" next year,

and perhaps a bit more in 1996. Bringing down costs is critical be-cause the revenue side of the equation depends on economic circumstances and is largely out of the airlines' con-

"There are a lot more global alli-ances in which you buy a ticket on one economic and financial topics.

Good Money After Bad?

sion has allowed the French and Greek governments to give their chronically ill state airlines will get them through their imme-diate crises, but unless they reform their profligate ways, no amount of money is likely to transform them into sound, money-making businesses.

While \$6 billion ought to buy a lot of reform, the prevailing opinion among many who follow the fortunes of European air carriers is that the money will buy time, but not much else of value.

"What's going to happen is some of the carriers in a precarious position will continue to make cosmetic microchanges until the cash runs out, then be dismantled or plead for mercy," reckons Brian Clancy, a principal at the aviation consultancy MergeGlobal. "Others will say that if we jump the grenade now and take the pain, we're going to come out ahead."

Indeed, many European air-lines have been avoiding pain, or even telling themselves they

HE \$6 billion that the feel pretty good. Many of the small-to-medium-sized airlines expanded their fleets in the early 1990s at a much faster rate than the growth in the

number of passengers.
One small airline that has been doing its grenade-jump-ing best, Mr. Clancy believes, is Aer Lingus. The Irish flag carrier has taken steps, often severe ones, to cut its costs. It recently cut its maintenance staff to 600 from 1,900, for

"If they sit down with everyone and show them where the writing is on the wall, they'll come to their senses," he said. "It's a small carrier. It's easier to circle the wagons.

When Air France tried to do that last year, there were violent strikes staged at French airports, and the government backed off its plan to lay off several thousand employees.

"One of the first questions you have to ask yourself is can you separate French culture from French business," Mr. Clancy said. The resistance to reform "reflects the country's attitude toward corporate governance. In the state-supported industries, it has a tremer impact on the way they do

"For Air France to get from here to there, to a sustainable competitive position, it will have to go through serious Draconian change," he said. That is what a lot of carriers

in Europe and the United States did, and it explains why British and American objections to the bailout in July have

been the most vehement. The day before the vote, Federico Peña, the American transportation secretary, said in a letter to the Commission that "access by state enterprises to money of this sort is flatly unfair to competing, private airlines, which cannot draw from the coffers of government."

Likewise, Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways, said it was "a serious setback for the development of a genuine free market in air transport in Europe.

What worries them is that Air France will use its windfall of 20 billion francs (\$3.8 billion), to finance operations rather than to cut its cost structure. If that's all it does, then the money "may get them through last year, this year and next year," said Guy Kekwick, Lehman Brothers analyst. Then, "as you head for the next down cycle, we'll be having the same conversation again. They have to use it to get costs back

The diagnosis is the same for Olympic, which was allowed to wipe more than \$2 billion of debt off its books, and the prognosis is just as uncertain.

Olympic has not done any-

thing because the pilots are opposed to any restructuring. said a consultant familiar with the company's operations. "The pilots are the aristocracy, and they are opposed to any reduction in service, especially

in the long-haul market.

carry emigrants back home food in the contribution most in the contribu to the losses," he said. The air-line "is stuck with large arcraft that are too big for the outes, except for two months of the

Kevin Murphy, an anayst at Morgan Stanley, said the subsidies to Olympic and toTransportes Aèreos Portugieses, the Portuguese flag carrie that

Many believe the aid will buy European carriers time, but

not much else. was given \$1 billion earlir in

July, may make them takever "I think European airines

are prone to mergers and acar, quisitions," he said. The smaller guys are increasingy at a disadvantage. The buyers would likel be

the bigger airlines on the continent - British Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and the German carrier Lufthausa. Mr. Murphy said a fourth company could join the raiks of the big operators if it straightens itself out: hir

"If they do achieve these goals, 20 billion francs is gong to make Air France a much larger carrier, of a size compet-Mr. Clancy offered a few that the state of t itive with the bigger airline, he said.

ideas for making Air France work better: The first thint I would do is segment the buiness rather than put everything under the Air France umbrell. Give management profit-aniloss responsibility for each unit and complete freedom for buiget and fares."

The next step, he said, would be to unload the subsidiaries that provide the various ancil lary services that airlines relon and instead contract with outside companies. 'I would spin all that stu

off," he said. "It would bring cash into the company and provide focus for senior maiagement. Can you see trying o run an airline and having o worry about the catering bus ness? Who cares?"

If the airlines, especially the smaller ones, don't play t straight and use their subsidie to remake their businesse there is a chance of bankrupcy. That's the economic reality of the straits they're in, but the political reality is different.

"I don't know whether they'll survive," said the corsultant who discussed Olynpic's difficulties. "There's trmendous pressure to kep these airlines going. The E says never again, then in file years they'll come back and say once more, never again. The pressure toward efficienty and privatization is there, bit the political philosophy in Eropean countries works against

Conrad de Aenle

From Drawing Board To the Air for New Jet

Continued from Page 12

guing that for extended flights. two jets are no more economithe high-thrust engines needed for take-off are excessively powered at cruising speed, Air-

Boeing counters that the new high-bypass engines de-veloped for the 777 by the three leading engine manufac-turers — Pratt & Whitney, General Electric Co. and Rolls-Royce — are both costefficient and exceptionally quiet. They are also massive — about as wide as the fuselage of Boeing 737 aircraft — and will enter service at 77,000 pounds of thrust. This is some 78 percent more efficient than the engines used on the Boeing 747 jumbo.

Engines being developed for the longer-range 777 will be rated at 84,700 pounds of thrust. Boeing says the engines can be developed to even higher thrust ratings to power later variants of the plane, including a stretched model planned for

Boeing has 147 firm orders for the 777 and 108 options. The first delivery, to United Airlines, is scheduled for May

The 777 incorporates radical developments in air foil, materials and control system technology. Boeing claims that the wingspan of 200 feet (60 meters) is the most aerodynamically efficient air foil ever developed for a subsonic commercial aircraft.

To enable the plane to fit in the same gate space as smaller aircraft at crowded airports, the Boeing 777 has a hinged wingtip, reducing the span to 155 feet. Boeing claims that the longer, thicker wing will enable

the aircraft to carry full ps senger loads out of many hip elevation or high-temperative

airfields. The aircraft uses a newly & veloped light aluminum ally in the upper wing and strig-ers, and weight-saving coposite materials in the fuselar and tail surfaces. Composits account for about 9 percentif the plane's structural weight compared with about 3 percet

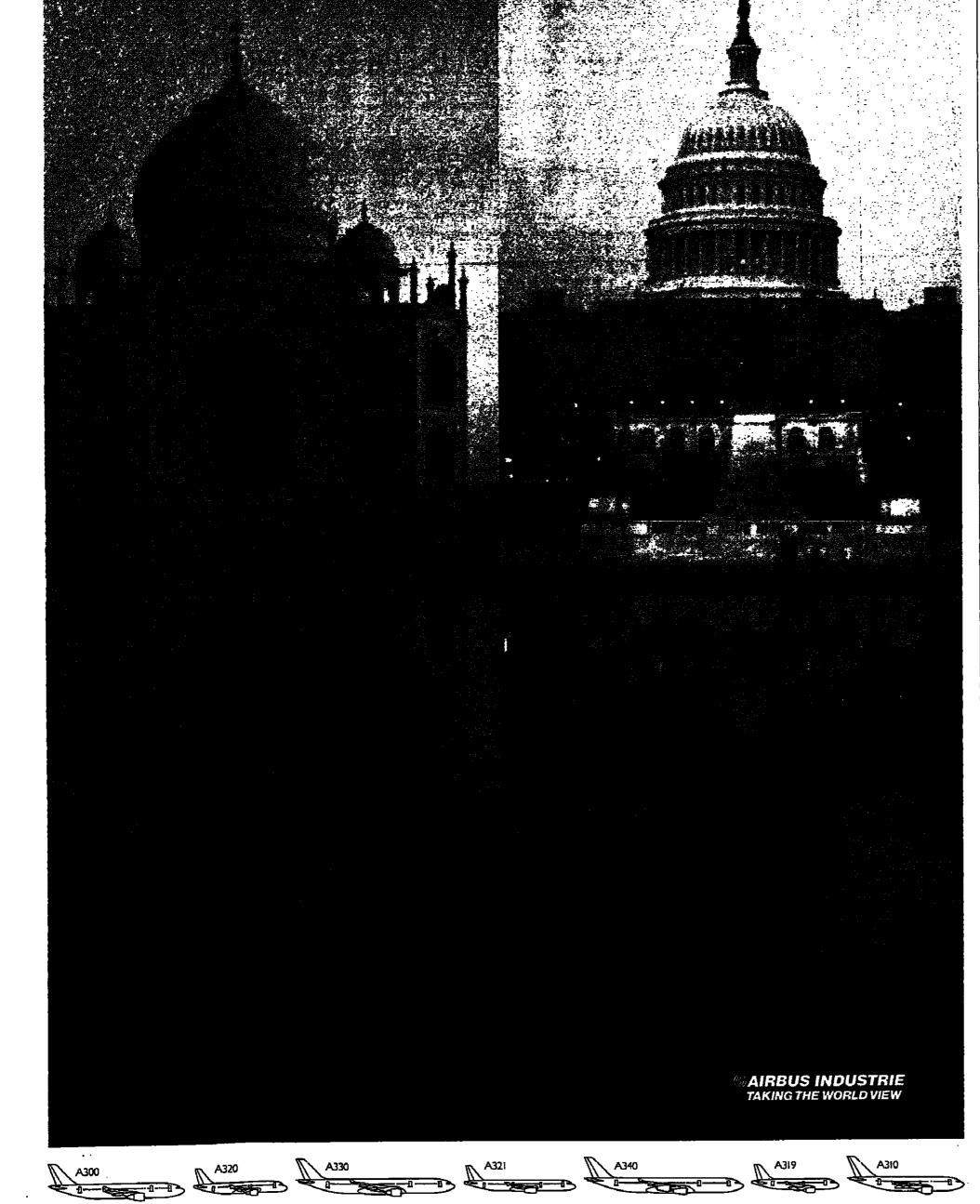
on other Boeing jets. For the control system Boeing has adopted the sale kind of computerized "fly-dwire" system as the Airbus. has retained the traditional control yoke, which many i lots prefer to the Airbus-sty controls, which are placed small joysticks on each side the cabin.

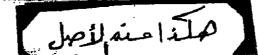
The cabin interior is one the most spacious ever devel oped, allowing airline oper-tors a wide variety of choice configuration. As with an new aircraft, the 777 has bed designed in close cooperation with the airlines that intend t buy it.

The plane is a further illu tration of the extent to which the aircraft industry has be come internationalized. A American component man facturers make much of the European Airbus, so do Euro pean and Asian compani contribute heavily to the build

The largest single overses participant in the 777 program is the Japanese aerospace indu try. Led by Mitsubishi Heav Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Ir dustries and Fuji Heavy Indus tries, this group is helping t design and build about a lifth c the airframe structure.

BARRY JAMES is on the sta of the International Herald Tr





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China Divers Win 3 Golds

The Associated Press

ROME - Chen Lixia and Yu Zhuocheng maintained China's dominance in the diving pool at the World Swimming Championships on Sunday, as the most powerful team in the competition made it three gold medals in a row.

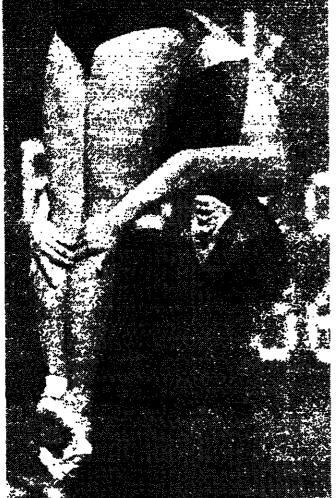
After Chen had produced a masterful series of dives to lead a Chinese I-2 in the women's Imeter springboard, Yu's final dive, an inward 31/2 somersault, grabbed the gold medal from Dmitri Sautin of Russia.

His point total from 11 dives was 655.44. Sautin took the silver with 646.59 and left another Chinese diver. Wang Tianling. with the bronze at 638.22.

The result gave China a total of three golds, three silvers and a bronze from four diving fin-

The defending titlist and Olympic champion Fu Mingxia of China produced a stunning final dive Saturday on the 10meter highboard to snatch the gold from compatriot Chi Bin.

Needing to score more than 62 points on her final dive. Fu made an inward 31/2 somersault that earned her scores of 8.5 and four 8.00s for 75.48, easily the highest of the competition.



Chen Lixia of China won the 1-meter springboard title.

Joyner-Kersee and Morceli Win Prix Titles

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Here, at age 32, with three Olympic gold medals and four world championships already, at that aching, reminiscing age when her forerunners tended toward retirement, here was something Jackie Joyner-Kersee had

never been able to do. But she won the IAAF Mobil Grand Prix overall championship Saturday, the equivalent of track and field's regularseason title. She won it with a winning long jump of 7.21 meters in the \$2.2 million Grand Prix Final at the newly redone Charlety Stadium, a former holding area for German tanks and the first bit of Paris liberated 50 years and 10 days before.

Obviously, Joyner-Kersee, could have won this title years ago, had it litted into her schedule.

But she had always been concentrating on heptathlons, which are a whole season stuffed into two days, as well as the long jump. This year she did only one signature heptathlon - winning the Goodwill Games last month in an encore - in order to dominate the long jump, which is her favorite event anvway, and thereby win on the rest of the world's terms.

Her husband and coach, Bob Kersee, had begun arranging her tour through Europe when the offers came back and they realized that her unique success no woman in track can match her - had

"At one time we were not going to mances. I think the toughest competi- 3:45.89, easily beating his new 20-year-

women athletes don't get the respect of the European women athletes. For whatever reason, they didn't want to pay her as much as Heike (Drechsler). I wrote back and said, if you don't want to pay her the same and more in bonuses. you can forget about Jackie coming to

the Golden Four." The Golden Four are the premiere events in the European season, and Heike Drechsler is Joyner-Kersee's rival in the long jump, as well as her good friend. Letters came back from the meet directors correcting their oversight, but if Joyner-Kersee needed motivation after a dozen years at the top, in a season lacking an Olympics or World Champi-

onships, the money gave it to her. Her jump of 7.49 meters in New York last May was the best in the world this year, and she beat Drechsler in five of six meetings, including Saturday's, when she won despite a sore right hamstring, with Drechsler third in 6.83 meters.

She finished in a three-way tie in the overall standings with Svetlana Dimitrova of Bulgaria and Sonia O'Sullivan. the Irish distance runner, but Joyner-Kersee beat them in a tiebreaker based and then be coughed miserably, over on the quality of their performances and over. Grimacing for him, Joyner-

over the year. "It upset me more, of course," Bob water. Kersee said of the money. "But this was Jackie has never jumped for the money. but this was more about her past perfor- allowed. Morceli to kick home in

Samaranch Wins Right to Nominate 10 New IOC Members

Jackie give better performances than what they're paid for."

He said that Joyner-Kersee and Drechsler earn little more than half of the \$25,000 to \$30,000 in appearance fees that Mike Powell, Sergei Bubka or Linford Christie receive. On Saturday. at least, Joyner-Kersee earned \$30,000 for winning the meet, and \$100,000 as overall champion.

Afterwards she found herself seated behind a press table with Noureddine Morceli, the 24-year-old Algerian who surely makes double her bonuses. They are the world's greatest athletes today. He is smaller than her, and he sat with his legs crossed, breathing carefully and trying not to cough. It had been raining by the time he came to run the 1.500 meters. On Friday he had had such a bad flu that he was talking about ditching this meet and the \$130,000 in line for him as the men's overall Grand Prix champion.

"This morning I was feeling very much better than yesterday. In my shape I was only 80 percent. I was hoping the beginning would be slow." Morceli said, Kersee motioned for him to drink more

Anyway, to finish his story, the rest of one time where she and I did agree. the field helped him with a slow 800 meters of 2 minutes, 7 seconds, which

compete over here at all," Bob Kersee tion all year on the circuit is Heike vs. Jackie. They have to go against each think part of it's that the American other all year, and I think Heike and could win more easily than he could win more easily th speak only confirmed Morceli's dominance as the world record-holder in the mile, 1,500 meters and 3,000 meters.

> Though Marie-José Pérec wasn't in the running for any bonuses since her abrupt departure from France to California early this year, where she has been training with John Smith, she was welcomed as a heroine nonetheless. She returned home to win the 400 meters in 49.77 seconds, the fastest in the world this year. Next season she is planning to devote to the 400-meter burdles and a likely rivalry with Sally Gunaell of Brit-

> The other feature races were the two 100-meter dashes. At 34, Merlene Ottey of Jamaica proved she had recovered from injury by equaling her personal best of 10.78 seconds, with Gwen Torrence of the United States second in a personal best of 10.82. Later Ottey said that Christie, himself 34, had inspired her to go on to the 1996 Olympics. "If he can do it, I can do it," she said.

> As for Christie, the Briton who was born in Jamaica, he was second by one one-hundredth of a second to Dennis Mitchell of the United States, who won the men's 100 in 10.12 seconds. Afterward, Christie, Mitchell and Jon Drummond of the United States — third in 10.18 seconds - argued happily over which of them had been No. 1 this year. They laughed in agreement that it wasn't

Triathlon, Taekwondo Set For 2000 Games in Sydney

PARIS - The addition of triathlon and tackwondo as medal sports for the 2000 Games in Sydney has been approved by the IOC's executive board and sent to the full session for its formal

The addition of the two sports came at a special executive board meeting Saturday that followed the week-long Centennial Olympic Congress. Previous proposals for eliminating sports were scuttled, saving modern pentathlon, synchronized swimming and other events from elimination.

Samaranch said the status of beach volleyball and women's softball for Sydney will be decided after the 1996 Games at Atlanta, where those two sports will make their Olympic debut. He said other minor changes to the Sydney program could be made at the IOC session in Budapest next June. Ten other sports,

ranging from bowling to parachuting, are lobbying for inclusion. Taekwondo will join judo as a martial art on the Olympic program. In triathlon, the competitors will swim 1.500 meters. cycle 40 kilometers (25 miles) and run 10 kilometers. Men's and women's events in both sports are to be included.

IOC member said. Under a rewriting of the Olympic Charter, Samaranch will be able nomi-

as many as 10 new IOC members.

bers forced Samaranch to drop a pro-

nate as many as 10 new members for either their "function" or their "partic-

ular qualifications."

Carrard, said it was expected that the by the doyen of the IOC, Prince Jean. Summer Olympic sports federations, the only current member never to have PARIS — Juan Antonio Samaranch.

president of the International Olympic "The president has said time and gained the support of 27 other mem-Committee, was effectively given the again . . . that it is fundamental to the bers in calling for a secret ballot on the strength of the Olympic movement that change in rules. chance to alter the balance of power within the Olympic movement on Sunday when he won the right to nominate its major components are represented in

the heart of the IOC," he said. But in what participants said was a Under the compromise rule change. stormy debate, rank-and-file IOC mem-Samaranch's nominees have to be approved by the existing 88 IOC memposal that would have given him the bers. They also have to come from 10 right to appoint the new members withdifferent countries, avoiding the risk of out the approval of his IOC colleagues. new national or regional power blocs "It was a bloody, big battle," one on the committee.

Carrard said a member elected under the new rule would have to quit the IOC if he lost his post as head of a

heads of international sports federa-tions would get most of the new places. An IOC member since 1946, he on the IOC.

The compromise appeared to be reached during a midday break, during which Samaranch and his lieutenants on the executive board met to discuss their tactics. Members said that when the session

resumed, the compromise was proposed by Germany's Thomas Bach - at Samaranch's request. The call for a secret ballot was dropped and the compro-

mise was accepted unanimously. The biggest winner could be the In-

ternational Amateur Athletic Federa- of the world's most lucrative sports.

Nebiolo, who has made athletics one

which will now get more of its leaders been elected by his IOC colleagues.

So keen were IOC leaders to prorename last week's IOC meeting the

The heads of eight major sports fed-IOC, including soccer's João Have-lange, skiing's Marc Hodler and boxing's Anwar Chowdhry.

Carrard said the 10 new members could be nominated immediately, but maranch, pushed by Nebiolo, has long sources said Samaranch would wait

> nag a list of more than 20 people he wanted to bring into the IOC and was hoping some of those would be chosen

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 2.

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"I wouldn't call it a victory for the mote the "unity" of the Olympic derations or a defeat for the IOC," movement that they decided Friday to federations or a defeat for the IOC," Nebiolo said. "I just think it's a good decision, which will strengthen the "Congress of Unity." unity of the Olympic movement and make the IOC more efficient. It puts erations are already members of the the people who run the sports in the

decision-making role." Traditionally, IOC members represent their countries rather than a particular athletic constituency. But Sawanted to give international federa-

tions a greater voice within the IOC. tion's Primo Nebiolo, the powerful was appointed to the IOC two years

until an IOC session next June. These sources said the IOC leader

ar qualifications."

IOC members said the revolt against head of world track's governing body. ago under a special procedure fore in routine IOC elections scheduled for the IOC's director-general. François Samaranch's original proposal was led He is president of the association of shadowing Sunday's decision. He is Monday.

(Reuters, AP)

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Date, Sabatini Gain Quarterfinals, And Stich Powers Into 4th Round

Date of Japan struggled, but finally outlasted Leila Meskhi of Georgia on Sunday to become the first player to reach the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open tennis

championships.
The 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5 victory put Date into the quarterfinals for the second straight year.

Eighth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, the 1990 champion, also advanced into the quarterfinals by defeating Elena Likhovtseva of Kazakhstan, 6-2, 6-1.

In third-round men's singles, No. 4 Michael Stich of Germany and his compatriot Joern Renzenbrink posted straight-set vic-

Date could have - and should have won in straight sets. After closing out the first set, she jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the second set and served to go up 4-0.

Instead, she dropped her next two serves, double-faulting at break point both times. The women battled into a secondset tiebreaker, in which Date went up 5-4 and could have served out the match.

But she put a forehand into the bottom of the net to level the tiebreaker at 5-5, then did it again, giving Meskhi a 6-5 advantage and a set point. The Georgian needed only one point, hitting a running two-handed backhand passing shot down the line.

Date failed to close out the victory in the ninth game of the third set when she reached 30-40 for a match point on Meskhi's serve. She then held through three deuces to take a 6-5 lead, then broke

Meskhi at 30 to finally win.

The Associated Press

ago. But against Likhovtseva, she didn't same diminutive underdog who ousted her on grass last year at Eastbourne, England. was good enough to boost her to the quick 62-minute victory.

For Stich, it was the first fourth-round appearance in a Grand Slam tournament since Wimbledon in 1993. In what turned out to be an easy victory, he defeated Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 6-1 in 1 hour, 32 minutes.

Renzenbrink downed Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, who had conquered Jim Courier on Friday, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, in a battle of unseeded players.
Stich, the 1991 Wimbledon champion,

had 10 aces and six double-faults. Renzenbrink, playing on an outside show court, also used a big serve to over-power his opponent. He had 12 aces and seven double-faults.

■ Agassi Surges, Davenport Falters

While Andre Agassi surfaced, soared and happily hurled his used shirts into a sea of waiting arms on the Stadium Court on Saturday, a flummoxed Lindsay Dav-enport sank like a stone, a victim of selfsabotage and a speedy challenger who made no distinction between favorites and floaters. The New York Times reported,

"I just think about just watch the ball, don't think about my opponent is seeded player, she is top 10, she is Lindsay Davenport," said the 44th-ranked Mana Endo of Japan, whose ground strokes are more flu-ent than her English but whose strategy proved wise.

leave her mark here in the later rounds, that took her to the title here four years sected in straight sets, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), by the Mary Joe Fernandez, 6-4, 6-4.

on grass last year at Eastbourne, England. Meanwhile, the 20th-ranked Agassi, unseeded and unconcerned by it, persisted in

surging through the draw at a piranha's pace. Agassi's appetite for the validation of a second Grand Slam crown has gone unsatisfied since his 1992 sleeper run at Wimbledon.

His latest victim was 12th-seeded Wayne Ferreira, who seemed surprisingly unconcerned himself in the act of being devoured, 7-5, 6-1, 7-5, by Agassi's relentless baseline repertory.

Agassi's agility projected him straight into a fourth-round assignation with one of his American peers, Michael Chang. The sixth-seeded Chang was the beneficiary of a truncated workday after his opponent, Jim Grabb, surrendered to a chronic shoulder injury and bailed out of their match with Chang far ahead, 6-1, 4-1, in the second set.

No. 3 Sergi Bruguera, the only player left in the Open who still insists he's incapable of winning it, advanced to the Round of 16 the clay-court way, with an arduous five-set battle against Germany's Marc Goellner.

On Friday, Courier's comeback from an eyeblink of a self-imposed exile was cut short. From top seed at the Open in 1993 to second-round loser, Courier continued his year-long plunge when he was eliminated by Gaudenzi, 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

No. 11 Courier was not alone among the

roved wise. seeds to fall, as the spaghetti connoisseur Davenport, seeded sixth and expected to Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine, the eighthseeded man, was bounced by Karel Novainstead left the Open crestfallen after her cek of the Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 Sabatini didn't show the attacking game game was buffeted by the wind and dis- and Ann Grossman eliminated No. 9





Michael Stich gained the fourth round by defeating Byron Black of Zimbabwe.

SIDELINES

Romero Wins Golf Title

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland (AP) — Eduardo Romero of Argentina shot 4-under-par 68 Sunday to win the European Masters golf tournament by one stroke over Pierre Fulke of Sweden.

Romero, who was four shots up with three holes to play, three-putted the 18th, while Fulke birdied the hole for a round of

Jean Van de Velde of France carded 66 to share third place with 1993 champion Barry Lane of England and Sam Torrance

 Bob Estes, off a 6-under-par 65, took a one-stroke lead over Mark Calcavecchia into Sunday's final round of the Greater Milwaukee Open.

Mavericks Sign Kidd

DALLAS (AP) - The Dallas Mavericks signed All-America guard Jason Kidd to a nine-year, \$60 million contract Saturday, making him the first of the top eight 1994 draft choices to sign. He was selected second overall in the June draft.

The Mavericks said second-round draft choice Deon Thomas, a 6-8 forward from Illinois, had signed with TDK Manresa in the Spanish Pro League.

For the Record

Billy Wright, 70, the defender who captained England's national team in 90 of his 105 international appearances from 1947-59 and became the first British soccer player to play 100 times for his country, died Saturday at his home in London after a

lengthy battle with cancer. (AP)
Glen Rose, 89, who in 1928 became the first Arkansas basketball player to be named an All-American, then later coached the Razorbacks to five Southwest Conference titles, died in Fayetteville City,

SCOREBOARD

CFL Standings

1 1 345 220 15 1 0 344 134 14 2 0 245 167 12 4 0 199 229 8 5 1 182 282 7 6 0 249 297 6

Friday's Game Sumble 15, Secremente 15

Top 25 College Results How the top 25 teams in the Associated

1, Florida (1-0) beat New Mexico State. 70-21. Next: vs. Kenhucky, Saturday: 2, Nebraska (1-0) did no plav. Next; of Texas Tech, Seet, 8: 2, Notre Dame (1-0) beat Northwestern 42-15. Next: vs. Michisan, Saturday; 4, Florida State (1-0) beat Virsinia 41-17. Next: at Maxy-State (1-9) beat Virsinia (1-17, Next: at Mary-tond, Saturday: S. Michigan (1-10) beat Boston College 34-28, Next: at Notre Dame, Saturday; a. Miami (1-0) beat Georsia Southern 54-0, Next: at Arissna State, Saturday; 7, Arizsna (1-0) beat Georsia Tach 19-14, Thursday, Next: vs. New Mexico State, Saturday, Sept. 10; 8. Colorada (1-10) beat Northeast Louislana 4-13 Mexico Mexico Michigan (1-10) 1-10. 48-12. Next: vs. No. 10 Wisconsin, Sept. 17; 9, Penn State (1-0) beat Minnesoto 54-3. Next;

noope 43-13, Next: vs. Vanderbill, Saturday: 12, Auburn (1-9) beat Mississipsi 23-17, Next: vs. Northeast Louisland, Saturday; 13, Tennessee (0-1) lost to No. 14 UCLA 25-23, Next: of Georgia. Saturday; 14, UCLA (1-0) beat No. 13 Tennessee 25-73. Next; vs. Southern Methodist, Saturday;

15. Texas A&M (1-0) beat Louisiana State 18-12.
Next: vs. No. 16 Oktohoma. Saturday.
14. Oktohoma (1-d) beat Syracuse 30-29.
Next: of No. 15 Texas A&M, Saturday: 17.
Southern Cat (1-d) beat No. 23 Washinston 24.
17. Next: of No. 9 Pean State, Saturday; 18.
North Carolina (1-d) beat Texas Christian Z17. Next: vs. Tulane, Sept. 12: js. Texas (1-d)
beat Pittsbursh 30-28. Next: vs. Louisville,
Saturday: 20. Ohio State 11-0) did not play.
Next: of No. 23 Washinston, Saturday.
17. Viriginia Tech (1-d) beat Arkansos State
14-7. Next: of Southern Mississippl, Saturday; 22.
11 Illinois (0-1) last to Washinston State 10-4,
Thursday, Next: vs. Missouri, Saturday; 23.
Washinston (0-1) last to No. 17 Southern Cat
13. Tr. Next: vs. No. 29 Ohio State, Saturday; 24.
Clemson (1-d) beat Furma 27-4. Next: vs.
Narth Carolina State, Saturday; 24.
Clemson (1-d) beat Furma 27-4. Next: vs.
Narth Carolina State, Saturday; 25. Startay
(0-d) did not play, Next: of Northwestern,
Saturday.

Major College Scores

Cent. Florida 25, Maine 6 Gannon 21, St. Francis, Pa, 0 Nichalis St. 16, Connecticut 7 Robert Marris 26, Waynesburg 19

SOUTH
Alabama St. 27, Ala.-Birmingham 24
Beltiuns-Cookman 24, Johnson C. Smith 7
Delaware St. 27, Chayney 19 Duke 49, Maryland 16 Florida A&M 20, Tuskegee 8 Fiorida A&M 20, Tuskegee 8
Georgia 24, South Carolina 21
Grambling St. &2, Alcorn St. 55
Howard U. 27, Migs. Variety St. 25
Jumes Modison 35, Burfacle 0
Kentucky 20, Louisville 14
Liberty 52, Concard 0
Marshall 71, Morehead St. 7
McMesse St. 31, Hillinois St. 17

Mississippi St. 17, Memohia é N. Carolina A&T 38, N.C. Central f ari, Salurday. 11. Alabama (1-0) beat Tennessee-Chatta Richmond 34, VA) 31
S. Caralina St. 49, Winston-Scient
Sam Houston St. 17, Jacksonville
Samtard 28, Bettlef, Tenn. 4
Southern Mass. 35, Tulcine 10
Southern U. 20, MW Louisland 0
Versianalin S. Michigana 0
Versianalin S. Michigana 0

Boise 54, 36, Northeastern 26 Brighton Young 13, Howell 12 Colorado 51, 34, Air Force 21 Fresno 51, 45, Son Jose 51, 13 Idaha 43, 5, Utah 10 Idaha 51, 54, Adams 51, 0 Mentana 41, Sonoma 51, 7 Mentana 41, Sonoma 51, 7 Mentana 52, N, Arizone 27 Gregon 58, Portland 51, 16 Pacific 24, UC Davis 7 Son Diego 37, Mento 14

Son Diego 37, Meno 11
Son Diego 51, 56, Norv 14
St. Mary's, Cal. 24, Son Francisco St. 0
UNILY 17, E. Michigon 3
Utoh 32, Utoh 51, 17
Weber St. 30, W. Montana 12
Wyoming 36, Texas-El Paso 13 The large state of the state of

U.S. Open

Men's Singles, Second Round Statun Edberg (5), Sweden, del. Jeff Tor-ongo, U.S. 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Michoel Sitch (4), Ger-mony, del. Sheve Bryon, U.S.-6-1-6-4-6-2; Todd Woodbridge, Australia, del. Mark Petchey. Britain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Marcos Ondruska, Sou

Zimbabwe, def. Francisco Clavet, Spain. 7-5, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1; Karel Navacok, Czech Republic def. Andrei Medvedev (3), 4-3, 6-2, 6-2. Javier Franc. Arrentina, def. Vincent Spadea, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 8-4, 7-5; Janas Blarkman. Sweden, def. Alex O'Brien, U.S., 6-2, 6-4; Roger Smith, Bahamas, def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 6-3, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2; Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, def. Jim Courier (11), U.S., 7-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1; Carlos Costa, Seola, def. Richard Kralicak, Netherlands, 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 1-4, 7-6 (7-4); Jalme Y. 2000, Pen. Med. Dovid With, U.S., 6-1, 6-1, 10, 11, U.S., 6-1, 6-1, 11, U.S., Jaime Yzuga, Peru, det, Dovid Witt, U.S.6-1,6-7 (1-7),6-4,6-4; Yevseny Katelnikov (14), Russia. def. Martin Damm, Czech Resublic, 6-3,7-

Men's Singles, Third Roand Thomas Muster (13), Austria, def. Thomas Enavist, Sweden. 6-0. 6-4. 6-2: Seryi Bruguera (3), Spain, def. Marc Goeliner, Germany, 1-4, 4-2-6-7 (4-7), 6-1: Michael Chang (6), U.S., def. 4,6-2,6-7 (4-7),6-1; Michael Chang (6), U.S., def. Jim Grübr, U.S.,6-1,4-1; retirad; Ginniuca Pazz. Italiv, def. Markus Zaecke, Germany, 2-4,6-4,6-2, 6-2; Andre Agrassi, U.S., def. Wayne Ferreira (12), South Artica, 7-5,6-7-5; Bernel Karbocher. Germany, def. Marc Rosset (15). Switzerland, 4-6-4,4-4,6-1,6-2; Richey Reneberg, Houston, def. Richard Framberg, Australia, 2-6-1,7-6,17-4),6-2; Todd Martin (9), U.S., def. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 7-5, 6-1, 6-7, (3-7), 6-7. Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 6-2

Women's Singles, Third Round Elena Likhoviseva, Kazakistan, def. Noto-lia Medvedeva, Ukraine, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (8-6); Gingar Helgeson, U.S., def. Conchila Martinez (3), Sooin, 3-6-4-4-1; Aranton Sunchez Vicario (2), Sooin, def. Sandra Cecchini, Italy, 6-2, 6-1, Gabriela Sabatini (6), Arpentina, def. Isobelle Demonseol, Franca, 6-0, 6-2; Kimiko Date (5), Japan, del. Lisa Raymond, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Ann Grassman, U.S., def. Mary Joe Fernandez (9), U.S., 6-4-6-4; Gisl Fernandez, U.S., def. Shi-Ting Wans, Talwan, 8-3-6-2; Lella Meskini, Georgia, def. Barbara Ritinez, Austria, 4-4, 6-3, 6-2 Wans, Taiwan, 6-3-6-2; Lella Meskill, Georpia, def. Barbara Ritiner, Austria, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. Iva Majoli, Craatia, def. Anna Smoshnava. Isroel, 6-2, 6-3; Amanda Coetzer (11), South Africa, def. Marisan de Swardi, South Africa, 6-1, 6-3; Mana Enda, Jasen, def. Lindsoy Dav-esport (6), U.S. 4-3, 7-4 (7-1); Jana Navoha (7), Czech Rasublic, def. Patricia Hy, Canada, 6-1, 4-2; Magdolena Maleava (15), Bulgoria, def. Shore Stories 115, Au-1, 2-17. def. Shown Stofford, U.S., 6-3, 7-6 (7-3). def. Shoun Startford, U.S. 4-7, 7-6 (7-3).
Steffl Graf (1), Germany, def. Rodka Bab-kova. Czech Republic, 6-2,6-3; Mary Pierce (4), France, def. Judith Wiesner, Austria, 6-2, 6-4; Zina Garrison Jockson (10), U.S. def. Alexia Dechaume-Balterat, France, 2-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1).

--27:2 58:2 6 87:2 101:2

GB

on Ham 2 Latte 7, Dalei 3 Nippen Hom 4, Kintetsu 3 Dolei 2, Lotte 1, 11 Innings

The Michael Jordan Watch

FRIDAY'S GAME: Jordan did not stort as the Humbville Stars defeated the Birming-ham Barons 1-0. He entered the game as a detensive replacement in the eighth inning, handled no chances and did not but, nancied no chances and gis not bot.

SATURDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-4
as the Borons ended their season with a +2
victory over the Huntsville Stars. Jordan
touled out to the first baseman in the second
landing, struck out in the fourth and such, and
filled out to right in the ninth. Starting in left
death be healthed.

field, he handled no chances. SEASON TALLY: Jordan finished at 202 (88for Ga) with 46 runs. 17 doubles, one trible, firee home runs. 51 RBIs. 51 walks, 114 shrikacuts and 30 stolen bases in 48 aftermets. He has 212 public like a stolen bases in 48 aftermets. He has 212 public like a stolen bases in 48 aftermets. He has 212 public like a stolen bases in 48 aftermets. He has 212 public like a stolen bases in 48 aftermets.

European Masters

Final leading scores Sunday from the par72. 4745-yard Cross-sur-Sierre self club:
Eduarda Romero, Argentina e4-68-e5-68-256
Pierre Fulke, Sweden 70-65-65-67-257
Jean Von de Velde, France 68-68-67-62-7
Barry Lant, England 67-69-66-7-259
Barry Lant, England 67-69-66-7-259
Nick Falda, England 69-66-7-68-270
Martin Gates, England 69-66-7-68-270
Bernhard Langer, Germany 67-70-44-68-271
Adam Hunter, Scotland 67-70-46-8-77
Retief Goosen, South Africa 68-69-67-68-272
Gardan Brand Jnr., Scatland 65-65-71-71-277

Final overall standings of the IAAF Mobil Grand Prix: MEN

MEN
1, Noureddine Morcell, Algeria, 78 points. 2.
Samuel Motetts. Zambia, 72, 3. Mike Contey.
U.S., 72, 4. Dennis Mitchell, U.S., 72, 5. Javier
Sciomovor, Cuba, 72, 6. Andrel Abduvalivev,
Tollikston, 48, 7. Derrick Adkins, U.S., 66, 8.
Venuste Niyongaba, Burundi, 66, 9. Khalid
Stoh, Morocco, 64, 10. Troy Kems, Baharnas, 68,

1. Jackle Joyner-Kersee, U.S. 72.2. Svelland I. Jacke Jeyrer-Rense, U.S. / 2. 2 Sveriana Dimitrova. Bulsaria. 72. 3. Sonia O'Sullivan. Ireland, 72. 4. Natalya Shikolenka. Belarus. 70. 5. Gwen Torrence. U.S., 66. 6. (Ika Wyludda, Germany. 64. 7. Heika Drechster. Germany. 61. 8. Angela Chalmers. Canada. 62. 9. Trine Hatlestad, Norway. 62. 10, Yekaterina Padkopayeva, Russia, 61.

Residence of the second of the BASEBALL

SOSTON—Recolled Gar Finnvold, sitcher, from Powtucket, IL
CHICAGO—Sent Mike Robertson, outfield

ville, AA. MINNESOTA TWINS-Bought contract of

BASKETSALL

FOOTBALL

Inebacker, to 1-year contract, Released Tom Nation, offensive lineman, HOUSTON—Released Sean Sollsbury, auarterback. Moved Lee Williamson, deten-sive tockle, from practice squad to the octive

rester.

KANSAS CITY—Signed John Reece. corAnnotack, to proctice squad.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Digreen Reese,
quard, to practice squad.

TAMPA BAY—Re-signed Pete Pierson.

Notices League
NHL--Put Bob Probert, Chicago BlackNowis right wing, on Inactive status.
ANAHEIM—Signed Jeremy Stevenson, left
wing, to multiyear contract, and Brian Sullvan, right wing, to 1-year contract. Acsulted

van, rishi wins, to 1-year contract. Acquired Darren Van Impe, defenseman, from N.Y. Islanders, for conditional 1995 draft choice and then signed him.

HARTFORD—Staned Sean Burke, godilender, to 4-year controct. Signed John Druce, right wins, and Alike Dennetity, left wins, to 2-year contracts with 1-year options. Signed Kelth Redmond, left wins, and Kevin Todd, Par Conscient and Robert Lane, centers, to 1-year contracts with 1-year options. Signed Kelth Redmond, left wins, and Kevin Todd, Par Conscient and Robert Lane, centers, to 1-year contracts with 1-year options. Signed Kelth Redmond, left wins, to any options. Signed Kelth Redmond, left wins, and Kevin Todd, Par Conscient and Robert Lane, centers, to 1-year contracts with 1-year options. Signed Kelth Redmond, left wins, to a 1-year contract.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Sergel Brylin, center, and Ben Honklinson, right wins, to a 1-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS-Dove Votely forward

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Scott Molone and

scour,
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ryon Sittle
Jeff wing, to a multiveer contract. Re-signs

SOCCER

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION MSV Duisburg D. Boyern Munich 3 SC Freiburg 1, Werder Bremen 3 Moenchenslotbach 2, Dynama Dres Moenchenaladbach 2, Dynama Dresde FC Kalserslautern 3, VfB Stutteart 2 1840 Munich 0, Schalke 1

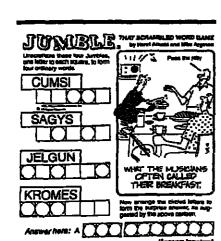
1869 Munich 0, Schalke 1
Hamburg SV 3, Korisruhe SC 1
VfL, Bochum 1, Bover Leverkusen 3
Elmirocht Frankturf 4, Borussia Dorimund 1
FC Cologne 2, Bover Uerdingen 0
Standings: Werder Brumen 7 points, Borussia Dorimund 6, Bayern Munich 4, Karisruhe
SC 5, VfB Shuftgarf 5, Hamburg SV 5, FC Kolserskutzern 5, Bayer Leverkusen 4, SC-Freiburg 4, Scholke 4, Elmirocht Frankfurf 4,
Moenchenslechoch 4, FC Cologne 4, Bover
Uerdingen 3, VfL Bochum 2, MSV Dulsburg 2,
Dynomo Dresden 1, 1860 Munchen 1,
Dynomo Dresden 1, 1860 Munchen 1,
PSAMISH FIRST DIVISION
Altetico Modrid 2, Volencia 4
Zornpoza 2, Tenerifs 2
Composiela 0, Real Sociedad 2
Espanol 4, Ovleda 2

Espanol 4 Ovledo 2

DENNIS THE MENACE



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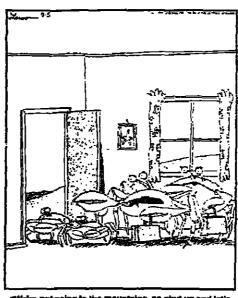
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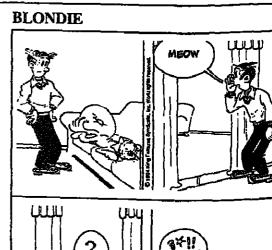


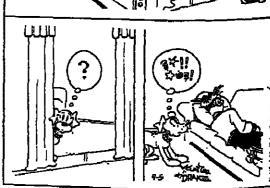


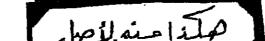
THE FAR SIDE



"We're not going to the mountains, so shut up and let's gol ... Most kids would count their lucky stars that every vacation their folks took 'em to the beach!"







SPORTS

Eduardo Rendere de

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e Record

Benty while the party of the factors of the party of the

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All American being

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Francisco Victor Value Vike.

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100 inner com the with the same and the same Derrick Fenner of the Bengals charging over Cleveland defenders to score a touchdown on Sunday in Cincinnati.

New Season, Old Scenario: Hot QB Leads Florida St.

The Associated Press

The new season began as the old one ended, with Florida State riding a hot

quarterback to victory.

Gone is Charlie Ward, the Heisman Trophy winner, but no matter. On this first full Saturday of college football, Danny Kanell passed for 330 yards and four touchdowns as the defending national champions crushed Virginia, 41-17.

In Tallahassee, Florida, fourth-ranked Florida State played without seven suspended players, including the All-Ameri-

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

can linebacker Derrick Brooks and three offensive linemen who were penalized for accepting illegal gifts from agents. Florida State missed them no more than it missed

Kanell, who threw five touchdown passes against Maryland last season when Ward was injured, was impressive again in leading the Seminoles to their 17th straight piled up 343 yards on the ground. victory in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Kanell completed 32 of 48 passes, the

third-highest completion total in school history. No. 1 Florida 70, N. Mexico St. 21:

Terry Dean, a fifth-year senior who considered transferring when he lost his job to Danny Wuerffel last September, threw for TDs on seven of Florida's first eight possessions in Gainsville, Florida. Thirdstringer Eric Kresser added another as Florida led 56-21 at halftime. Jack Jackson caught four scoring passes and Ike Hilliard, Aubrey Hill and Sorola Palmer one each from Dean, who tied the National Collegiate Athletic Association record for TD throws in a half, set by Dennis Shaw of San Diego State against New Mexico State in 1969. Dean was 20-of-30 for 271 yards

with no interceptions.
No. 3 Notre Dame 42, Northwestern 15: In Chicago, Ron Powlus, his debut delayed a year by a broken collarbone, completed 18-of-24 for 291 yards and four touch-downs, tying a school record for TD passes held by Steve Beuerlein, Daryle Lamonica and Angelo Bertelli. Powlus hit three of his touchdown passes in the second quarter as Notre Dame took control.

No. 5 Michigan 34, Boston College 26: Boston College, in Dan Henning's debut as a college coach, scored on the first play and had Michigan down 12-0 before the Wolverines railied behind Todd Collins and

Amani Toomer in Ann Arbor, Michigan. No. 6 Miami 56, Ga. Southern 0: Miami set an NCAA record with its 58th consecutive home victory, surpassing Alabama's record set from 1962 to 1982.

No. 8 Colorado 48, NE Louisiana 13: Rashaan Salaam ran for 184 yards and three touchdowns as Colorado generated 649 yards at home. Kordell Stewart also accounted for three Colorado TDs, running for two and passing for one.
No. 9 Penn State 56, Minnesota 3: Ker-

ry Collins passed for 260 yards and three touchdowns and Ki-Jana Carter rushed for 210 yards with TD runs of 80, 62 and 2 yards in Minneapolis. No. 11 Alabama 42, Tn-Chattanooga 13:

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Sherman Williams rushed for a career-high 153 yards

No. 12 Auburn 22, Mississippi 17: Stephen Davis, replacing NFL-bound James Bostic, rushed for 158 yards and a touchdown in Oxford, Mississippi, as Auburn attended Division, LA's beneat minaice extended Division I-A's longest winning

streak to 12 games. No. 14 UCLA 25, No. 13 Tennessee 23: Wayne Cook passed for 295 yards and a TD and Bjorn Merten kicked four field goals for UCLA. Visiting Tennessee, which lost starting quarterback Jerry Colquitt to a knee injury on the game's seventh play, scored all its points in the fourth quarter.

No. 15 Texas A&M 18, LSU 13: Leeland McElroy's second touchdown run of the game, a 59-yarder with 7½ minutes to play, allowed Texas A&M to hold off LSU

in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

No. 16 Oklahoma 30, Syracuse 29: Scott

Blanton kicked a 48-yard field goal with 11 seconds to play as visiting Oklahoma came back after blowing a 24-point lead. A missed Syracuse extra point gave Oklahoma the chance to win it with a field goal.

No. 17 USC 24, No. 23 Washington 17: In Los Angeles, Shawn Walters ran for two second-half touchdowns, the latter a 3yarder to snap a 17-17 tie with 7:14 remaining. Walters's TD was set up by John

Giants Hold Off Eagles and Colts **Upset the Oilers in Season-Openers**

Dave Meggett returned a punt 68 yards for a touchdown, ran 26 for another and recovered a fumble to set up another as the New York Giants capitalized on early errors by the Eagles to open the post Lawrence Taylor-Phil Simms era with a 28-23 victory over Philadelphia on the first day of the National Football League regular season on Sunday.

The key for New York was a 21-3 firsthalf spurt that featured Meggett's recov-ery, his punt return and 51-yard scoring pass from Brown, starting his first game as Simms's replacement, to Chris Calloway.

The visiting Eagles never got closer than the final margin when Randall Cunning-ham — 20 of 39 for 344 yards — hit Calvin Williams on a 10-yard touchdown pass with 1:17 to play. Cunningham also hit Mark Bavaro on a

3-yard TD pass and Eddie Murray kicked three field goals, but the Eagles (8-8 in 1993) had trouble scoring a touchdown against the Giants new 4-3 defense, which had struggled in the preseason. Against the Eagles, the defense sacked

Cunningham five times and had him scrambling as much as when Taylor was around. Meggett, the Giants special teams and a couple of foolish mistakes by the Eagles allowed New York to take a 21-3 lead early

in the second quarter. Eagles returner Jeff Sydner make the first mistake, trying to field a bouncing punt. Willie Beamon of the Giants hit him and Meggett recovered at the Philadelphia 20. A 20-yard end around by Calloway got the ball to the I and Rodney Hampton scored two plays later.

Meggett struck again four plays later. fielding a bouncing punt by Mitch Berger at the Giants 32 and going all the way down the right sideline for the touchdown. Jessie Armstead sprung the play with a block on the corner on Derrick Oden and Meggett went the final 22 yards after breaking a Berger tackle.

After the Eagles settled for a 21-yard field goal by Murray despite a first and goal from the 1, Brown hit Calloway with a 51-yard touchdown pass on a play in which the Philadelphia defense appeared to stop after going offsides. Brown finished 10 of 20 for 171.

Colts 45, Oilers 21: The new-look Colts made quick work of Houston's 11-game regular-season winning streak in Indianapolis, as Marshall Faulk, one of 13 new touchdowns in his NFL debut and the Colts shocked the error-plagued Oilers.

Indianapolis played nothing like the team that was 4-12 a year ago. The Colts scored after each of three Houston turnovers and set a team record for most points in a season-opening game. All six Indianapolis touchdowns were scored by players who had joined the team since the end of last season.

Faulk, the second overall pick in the draft, ran for touchdowns of 1, 2 and 11 yards. Linebacker Tony Bennett, a free

NFL ROUNDUP

agent from Green Bay, returned a fumble a Colts-record 75 yards for another touchdown, and the Bears castoff Jim Harbaugh passed for two touchdowns to Floyd

Turner, a free agent from New Orleans. Houston got its only touchdowns on fourth-quarter passes of 2 yards to Pat Car-ter and 16 and 15 yards to Haywood Jeffires from Bucky Richardson, who replaced starter Cody Carlson in the third period.

Seahawks 28, Redskins 7: Rick Mirer's passing, the running and receiving of Chris Warren and a bunch of mistakes by Washington helped Seattle rout the Redskins in Washington.

Mirer completed 17 of 28 passes for 183 yards and one touchdown, leading scoring drives of 12, 53 and 45 yards. Warren rushed for 100 yards and scored two touchdowns. He also caught three passes for 42 yards in marring the head coaching debut of Norv Turner.

The Redskins moved 82 yards behind John Friesz after the opening kickoff, scoring on a 27-yard pass to Desmond Howard. They were helped by an 18-yard pass interference penalty. But the Skins' sloppy

play soon began. Brian Mitchell fumbled a punt return and linebacker Terry Wooden recovered on the Washington 12-yard line. Warren scored on the next play to tie it 7-7.

The Redskins were moving the ball well on their fourth drive, with Friesz completing 14 and 21-yard passes to Henry Ellard. But then Wooden turned the game in Seattle's favor with an interception he returned 69 yards for a score.

Bears 21, Buccaneers 9: In Chicago, Erik Kramer made his first opening-game start a winning one and Chris Gedney beat Tampa Bay.

Kramer, signed away from Detroit as a free agent, led the Lions to the NFC Central title two of the last three years. But he was a third-stringer at the start of both of

those seasons. Kramer completed 18 of 25 passes for 212 yards. Two of those completions went to Gedney for the tight end's first touchdowns in the NFL.

Chiefs 30, Saints 17: Joe Montana, who always sizzles in the Superdome, passed for 315 yards and two touchdowns as Kan-

sas City triumphed in New Orleans. It was the 36th 300-vard passing game for Montana, who completed 24 of 33, was not intercepted and was sacked only once. Montana's dazzling display was complemented by the running and receiving of Marcus Allen, who started his 14th NFL season with 82 yards on 17 carries and a

touchdown. Browns 28, Bengals 20: In Cincinnati, the rookie Antonio Langham and the Cleveland special teams got Coach Bill Belichick off to a big start, as Randy Baldwin returned a kickoff 85 yards and Eric Metcalf went a club-record 92 yards with a punt within a three-minute span of the

second quarter to set up the victory.

Packers 16, Vikings 10: In Green Bay. Wisconsin, Sterling Sharpe caught a 14yard touchdown one day after threatening to sit out the 1994 season in a contract dispute, and George Teague intercepted two of Warren Moon's passes in the victory over Minnesota.

Moon, making his debut for the Vikings. completed 20 of 37 passes for 166 yards with three interceptions and no touchdowns. He was sacked three times.

Sharpe caught seven passes for a gamehigh 53 yards.

Lions 31, Falcons 28: The place-kicker Jason Hanson, in obvious pain with a cramp, kicked a 37-yard field goal to lift Detroit to an overtime victory over visiting Atlanta, spoiling the NFL coaching debut of the Falcons' June Jones. Pre-game hype had centered on De-troit's Scott Mitchell and Atlanta's Jeff

George, two of many quarterbacks who opened the season with new teams Sunday. George completed 29 of 37 passes for 281 yards and three touchdowns. Andre Rison had personal bests with 14 catches of George's bullets for 193 yards, with two

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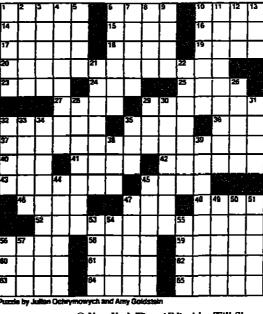
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Friday Deadline

In Strike Talks?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

and owners do not reach an agreement

by Friday, the owners are prepared to

cancel the rest of the major league

baseball season and the post-season,

according to the acting commissioner.

deadline had not led to any new bar-

gaining as of Sunday, and manage-

ment's chief negotiator. Richard Ra-

vitch, said he would be unavailable for

talks from sunset Monday to sunset Tuesday because of the Jewish New

Selig, in arriving at the date of Sept. 9, said Friday he took into account

such matters as the time the players

would need to get into shape, the time

needed to "meaningfully" complete the

regular season and the logistics of the

He said the deadline was prelimi-

nary and that he wanted to reach an agreement on it with Donald Febr. the

players' labor leader. Fehr said Satur-

day that "if they reach a point where

they don't want to talk anymore,

they'll reach a point they don't want to

Thirteen more games were canceled Saturday, the 23d day of the strike, raising the total to 297. Lost income

for players rose to \$101.6 million,

while the owners' lost revenue in-

creased to an estimated \$195.5 mil-

Herpin's interception of a pass by Washington's Damon Huard at the Huskies 34.
No. 18 N. Carolina 27, TCU 17: Jason

Stanicek had 310 yards of offense, 244 in

the first half, but North Carolina struggled

No. 19 Texas 30, Pitt 28: Taje Allen, a reserve defensive back, batted away Sean

Fitzgerald's 2-point conversion pass with

36 seconds left as the Longhorns escaped

at Pitt. A missed Pitt extra point earlier proved costly, forcing Pitt to go for two

after Fitzgerald's 16-yard scoring pass to

(NYT, AP)

post-season.

talk anymore."

against visiting TCU.

But Bud Selig's threat of a Sept. 9

NEW YORK - If striking players

New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

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LANGUAGE

Where Have the Fair Maidens Gone?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Where are the fair maid-ens of yesteryear? The noun, developed from an Old English word dating from the year 950, long ago acquired a poetic or archaic air; a maiden was defined as "an unmarried woman," with the particular expectation of virginity. The maidenhead was the hymen, a membrane unbroken in many women who had not had sexual intercourse. A maidservant, first used in the 1382 Wycliffe Bible, was a young woman who served a master or mistress; a half-millennium later, Thursday became maid's night out.

In today's language, the maidservant has been euphemized; if you want maid service at a hotel, you punch "housekeeper," and if you want to hire a maid, you look in the classified ads under domestic servant; only in casual speech do you wish you could afford to hire a maid. The noun hangs on in maid of honor, the chief unmarried attendant to the bride at a wedding; the association with "honor" may be preserving the usage, as nobody has yet demanded to be called bride's chief female attendant.

Maiden, as an adjective meaning "first," rooted in the metaphoric loss of virginity, is also falling into disuse. A ship's first venture by the owner after delivery by the builder is still called the maiden voyage, but how many cruise ships are being launched these days? In Britain, the first speech by a newly elected member of Parliament Dee Dee Myers, told reporters circling the Treanew members were expected to be shy and dense in ized that her qualifying phrase are the House of Courses was a street when Sir Alan Herbert's first address in the House of Courses was a street when Sir Alan Herbert's first address in the House of Courses was a street was a str the House of Commons was unusually forthright, Winston Churchill evoked the early meaning of maiden by calling it "a brazen hussy of a

The latest assault on the adjectival maiden is in its use defining an unmarried woman's name. The French have long used née to identify the last name of a woman before her marriage, but we have since 1689 preferred maiden name. Now we are beginning to hear birth name, as if maiden were somehow pejorative or sexist, like girl. Writers of bureaucratic forms are likely to seize on the anti-maidenhood trend as linguistically

Paradoxically, maiden names — I'll stick with the untried and true — have never been so respected. Many women, especially those who have established their names in careers before marriage, include their new middle names in their married names. Length is not considered an obstacle; on the contrary, a mouth-filling or column-long moniker has a nice ring to it.

After the first Whitewater hearings, the Senate Banking Committee chairman, Don Riegle, predicted "follow-on hearings" after the Senate leadership discussed "the scope of a follow-on resolution." Everybody nodded as if this word — freshly

not merely voguish but widely understood.

New it's not. "He too and wente and folwede on" can be found in biblical exegesis written about 1250, and the compound verb was used in an 1884 book about billiards to explain a stroke when you cause your ball to follow on after the ball it strikes."

But for follow-on's development as a noun and adjective, neither exegetes nor hustlers can claim credit: that belongs to the aerospace industry. "The Bomarc II is a 'follow-on' air defense weapon for the 200-mile Bomarc missiles" is a citation from The New York Times in 1959, supplied to me by Jesse Sheidlower of Random House. The term was soon seized upon by politicians and is

now part of Washington's vogue vocabulary.
What's the difference between follow-up and follow-on? It's roughly analogous to continual ("pausing and resuming") and continuous ("with-out pausing"): a follow-up is a "re-examination, pursuit, review," and a follow-on is a "continua-tion, succession, development."

Mnemonic: Nothing succeeds like follow-on.

For a follow-on to the above, note the way congressional hearings have focused attention on qualifiers, those weaseling words that provide the speaker with a way out.

ized that her qualifying phrase, at this point, was taken as a broad hint (much as "no present plans" means "soon we'll tell you the plans"). She then said: "I should not qualify it. The president has full confidence."

A poignant example of unacceptable qualifying was set forth in the questioning of Joshua Steiner, the Treasury aide whose subpoenaed diary — written in the expectation of privacy — was a source of embarrassment for the Clinton White House.

When a Democratic senator, Paul Sarbanes, asked if he had any conversations about a disagreement between Treasury officials over who had initiated a controversial White House briefing, Steiner replied: "I don't believe I've had any specific conversations."

"Strike the word specific," Sarbanes said to the

can't recall any conversations directly . . ." Steiner began again.
"Strike the word directly," said the senator, again going for the qualifier urged on witnesses by legal counsel.

"Senator," said the disqualifiered witness, flushed out at last, "I have heard conversations. . . .

What is a springtime without sunshine? What is testimony without qualifiers?

New York Times Service

In Brussels, a Master of Designer Chocolates

By Barbara Rosen

RUSSELS - Paul Wittamer is an BRUSSELS—raus waters. In deciding which pastries and chocolates his family firm will offer the public, many palates carry equal weight - and none more equal than his own.

"You must not please yourself. You must please the customers," Wittamer explains. But in the end, he adds, it's still his menu. "They must take what I

At age 50, Wittamer seems almost an overgrown boy as he scoots and stoops through the maze of kitchens and corridors carved out of the house that was his childhood home. Shirt and tie beneath his Wittamer whites,

Tastemakers An occasional series

about people for whom style is a way of life

0

graying forelock on his brow, he cones he can't resist tasting everything in his path, as he swallows a bite of sole from the catering kitchen, and extends a pinkie-shake to a visitor.

The house of Wittamer, on the cobbled Place du Grand Sablon in the heart of Brussels' chic antiques center, has an international reputation spread largely by word of mouth. Paul Wit-tamer is one of just three Belgian members of Relais Desserts International, the Paris-based association of Maîtres-Pâtissiers.

"He was the first in Belgium to understand that 'to make the best you must use the very best,'" says Relais Desserts president Gerard Bannant "Desserts president Gerard Bannant Gerard Bannat Gerard Bannant Gerard Bannat Gerard warth. "Paul's chocolates are superior to all other Belgian chocolates," he

But Wittamer's own tastes aren't confined to the highbrow. At the movies, he goes for gummy mice. It's difficult getting him to sit still. But once settled, he obligingly turns to

the more abstract aspects of his pro-

His inspiration comes from many sources - experimentation, over-heard chitchat, talk among the trade. In creating his "Pyramide framboise," for example — a pink bonbon of dark chocolate coated in white chocolate worked with dried raspberries - he lined a newly invented mold with a mixture he'd used to decorate a cake. What brought them together?

"My personal feeling," he explains. "I am like a great couturier."

Wittamer introduces about a dozen new chocolates and pastries every year. "If left alone, I think he'd introduce 30 a year," says his sister and alter ego on the commercial side, Myriam Wittamer.

"There are still many innovations, many creations" to be done, answers Paul. "The bases were all invented some time ago. But it's like music you have do re mi fa sol la ti do, and

founded in 1910 by Paul's and Myriam's grandfather, Wittamer's remains very much a traditional, family enterprise. They don't advertise and currently sell their chocolates only on the Grand Sablon. A new outlet at Brussels airport is planuned but airport buyers, like the 600 special orders sent overseas every year, will miss out on the fresh-cream bonbons.)
A few years ago Wittamer's began

offering its pastries in a handful of Brussels tearooms, and it will open its own this fall. The catering business has also been developing in recent

"But we're not going to become huge," says Myriam. The chocolates are still made by just five people, working primarily by hand. It's a firm of "mechanized artisans," not an industrial producer, says Paul.

For 25 years, Paul says, Wittamer's has led the way among Belgian makers of pastries, chocolates and ice creams. (Myriam even saw one Wittamer specialty in a well-known Paris pâtisserie.) Their Belgian customers alone make for a haughty list. Princess Astrid is "our most loyal client," says Myriam on a day that also finds Wittamer's filling orders for two of Bel-gium's major chocolate-makers — a birthday cake for a chieftain of Leonidas and a catering order for Neuhaus.

But the Wittamers also know they're in a touristic area of a city that is an international crossroads in a small country. Whereas French chocolatiers get stuck in a rut of four-cornered bonbons, says Paul, he has something for all who pass by. "The German will take milk choco-

late," he says. "The Belgian will take one of each. The Dutchman will take white chocolate. The Frenchman will take bitter, dark chocolate. The Japanese — they like best whatever's wellpackaged."

Still, one can cater only so far. Paul wrinkles his nose at a recent French fancy for chocolates infused with



Paul Wittamer at his chocolate shop on Place du Grand Sablon.

herbs. "Gimmicks, fads," he sniffs. "It lasts six months and then it's done." He reserves a similar grimace for the asparagus sorbet he once tasted in a French restaurant. His own tomato sorbet, however — that was excellent, as a first course or a dessert, he recalls. Wittamer's offered it for a summer or

two, till demand dried up. One has to

be commercial, Paul concedes.

But even in the realm of made-toorder cakes, Paul's tastes - and his taste - usually have the last word. He wouldn't, for example, make a carrot cake. "I don't particularly like it," he

Barbara Rosen is a free-lance journalist living in Brussels.

WEATHER

Europe Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Today High Low W High Low W CF CF CF CF CF CF 2780 1966 a 2780 2088 pc 1782 1165 c 1888 1182 ah 2084 1867 a 2986 2277 a 2087 1968 a 2780 2018 pc 1288 1968 a 2780 2017 a 2017 1968 a 2008 2277 a 2017 1968 a 2008 2177 a 2017 1968 a 2018 1182 ah 2018 1365 ah 2018 2277 a 2017 a 2017 a 1178 1467 ah 2017 1467 a 2017 a 1178 1468 ah 2018 2277 a 2017 a 1178 1468 ah 2018 2277 a 2017 a 201 25/77 21/70 pc 28/82 22/71 pc 21/70 18/84 t 23/73 12/53 pc EUFOPE Showery rains will atternate with limited sunshine in the northern half of Europe. Northern France, Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands and much of Germany will be within this belt, as will southern Scandinevia. Sunshine will warm Spain, southern France and hisly. 337 pc 1487 544 pc 1985 pc 3088 1988 pc 1182 sh 1988 1988 pc 1182 sh 1988 1385 pc 1182 s 3788 1253 pc 1182 s 3788 1253 pc 1182 s 3788 1253 pc 2373 s 3188 2475 pc 2373 s 3188 2475 pc 2373 s 3188 2475 pc 2377 pc 2373 s 3188 2475 pc 2371 pc 2373 pc 2373 pc 2373 pc 2373 pc 2373 pc 2373 pc 2473 pc 2373 pc 2473 pc

POSTCARD

5 Blocks, \$5 — Rolling Along Atlantic City's Boardwalk

TLANTIC CITY, New Jersey -A TLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Cloistered in a crumbling garage below the boardwalk, Larry Belfer is the keeper of the rolling chairs.

As wooden planks creak overhead, Belfer sits among dozens of the threewheeled wicker vehicles, as indigenous to Atlantic City as saltwater taffy. He dispatches the chairs to operators who spend summers pushing tourists around the boardwalk, a tradition that has endured for more than a century.

Rolling chairs first appeared in the late 1800s, for invalids recuperating in the salt air. They soon became the most fashionable means of traveling the boardwalk -Belfer said 3,000 chairs crowded the promenade in the 1920s. But their numbers dwindled as tourism declined, he said, and by 1980 only a handful remained.

Belfer, 39, was a hotel clerk when he discovered 83 ramshackle chairs heaped in a warehouse in 1984. He bought them for

\$4,000, refurbished them and started Atlantic City Famous Rolling Chairs.

"I was looking for a business venture and I got lucky," he said, as a steady flow of operators wheeled chairs in and out of his cavelike office. "Everyone thought the days of rolling chairs were long gone."

But thanks to Atlantic City's gaming ier met wit cess. About 90 percent of his business, he said, involves shuttling weary gamblers between casinos.

"It's impossible to compete with them, so you have to find a way to complement them," he said. "That's the only reason my business has survived."

Belfer now owns 175 of the swan-shaped chairs, salvaged from warehouses, garages and other places. The chairs are no longer manufactured, but Belfer occasionally replaces the wicker. He rents the chairs to operators who are

licensed by the city. They keep the fares

they collect, which range from \$5 for five

blocks to \$20 for 30 blocks. The city issues

most operators don't last long.

"Some guys give it up after a day,"
Belfer said, crouching under a sign that
read "Drunks Will Be Dismissed." "I go through a lot of people before I find someone who sticks around for a while."

At the moment, the senior chair operator is Thomas Scierioth, a wiry 54-year-old who has pushed chairs since 1984. "It's a vagabond type of life, but I earn enough to live comfortably," Scierioth said as he hunted for customers one afternoon. have my own love affair with these chairs."

about 100 licenses for the summer, but

During the summer, Belfer said, about 30 percent of chair operators are foreign students who want to perfect their English Only a few chair operators have been women, which Belfer attributes to the

physical demands of the job. The best chair operators, Belfer said, are free-spirited types with equal stores of charm and endurance.

"If you can't handle rejection, it's not the job for you," he said. "You have to get out there every morning and sell yourself."

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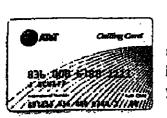
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